

Tripoli militia clashes kill 2

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two people were killed and 15 wounded, all of them civilians, in nightlong clashes between the pro-Syrian "Arabian Knights" militia and fighters of the fundamentalist Islamic Jihad Movement (Jahed) that tapered off at dawn in the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli, police said. However, the leaders of the two militias were expected to sign a Syrian-sponsored peace accord in Damascus despite the clashes. Syrian newspapers and radio stations said Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Kaddam was due to supervise the signing of a peace agreement in Damascus Monday that would end a long-running feud between the rival factions. Fighting between the two groups killed 135 people, mainly civilians, last month alone. Syrian troops control much of northern Lebanon and surround Tripoli, but have not intervened directly to halt militia battles in the city.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 9 Number 2669

AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1984, DHUL HILJA 23, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

7 Israelis wounded in W. Bank attack

TEL AVIV (R) — Seven Israelis were wounded Monday when unidentified men fired on an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank, police said. A number of Israeli passengers, who live in West Bank settlements and are armed, fired into the darkness in the direction from where the attack came. They jumped off the bus, which was travelling from Jerusalem to Hebron, to pursue the attackers, who escaped. Two wounded Arabs were found not far from the bus and police said they were investigating whether the two were among the attackers or were innocent bystanders.

Israel threatens Palestine news agency

TEL AVIV (R) — The Palestine Press Service in occupied Jerusalem said Monday the Israeli Interior Ministry and army had threatened to close down the service on charges that it was funded by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Ibrahim Kareim, editor of the service which supplies mainly foreign correspondents with news about the Israeli-occupied West Bank, denied it was financed by the PLO.

Regent receives envoys' credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received the credentials of the newly-appointed ambassadors of Algeria and Sudan, Abdul Rahman Sharif and Issa Mustafa, respectively. Present during the presentation ceremonies were Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Royal Court Secretary-General Rajai Al Dajani.

Arafat sends message to Qadhafi

TUNIS (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday sent a message to Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. No details about the contents of the message have been disclosed, Petra added. The message was delivered to the Libyan office in charge of the Libyan bureau in Tunis by Mr. Hakan Bala'awi, the PLO representative in Tunisia, during a meeting. Petra quoted the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, as saying Monday.

Urquhart in Beirut for UNIFIL talks

BEIRUT (AP) — Deputy U.N. Secretary-General Brian Urquhart arrived Monday on the second Middle East stop for talks on the future role of United Nations troops in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon. Mr. Urquhart's plane landed at Beirut International Airport shortly after midday, coming from Tel Aviv where he discussed with Israeli Foreign Minister Director-General David Kimche the renewal of the mandate for the 11-nation U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires next month.

W. Bank, Gaza mark massacre anniversary with protests, clashes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Monday marked the second anniversary of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut with widespread demonstrations and clashes with the occupation forces.

The Israeli occupation authorities closed the entrances to a major university in the West Bank and opened fire on Palestinian demonstrators at several instances.

It was the worst violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in months. No injuries were reported.

Israeli troops fired live ammunition at a group of Palestinians who hurled a firebomb at an army post in the Jebelja refugee camp in Gaza.

Black smoke clouded the air near the West Bank city of Ramallah where soldiers dispersed demonstrators with tear gas at the Jalazoun refugee camp. Similar protests occurred in Kalandia near Jerusalem, and the Sirar and Al Barj camps in Gaza.

Two military vehicles were damaged by stones thrown from the Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem. Palestinian reporters said there were numerous arrests overnight Sunday throughout the areas occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war. Six high school girls were detained in the Jebelja camp for shouting pro-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) slogans, the reporters said.

Troops later erected checkpoints to bar entry to the Birzeit University campus near Ramallah.

pared with knowledge of and with assistance from the United States. The U.S. had armed the aggressor. It had ensured political cover for the proxy. The U.S. directly backed its Zionist partner by shelling Lebanese towns and villages."

Hundreds of unarmed old men, women and children were killed in the two refugee camps Sept. 16-18, 1982, after the invading Israeli army entered west Beirut following the withdrawal of PLO forces from the Lebanese capital. The Israeli army cordoned off the two camps and allowed its Lebanese militia allies to enter the camps and carry out the killings. Eyewitnesses were quoted by various international agencies as saying the assailants included regular Israeli soldiers.

The actual number of refugees killed will never be known. The attackers used bulldozers to raze down buildings and a large number of bodies were believed to have been buried under the rubble.

The Soviet accusation at the U.S. was in reference to an undertaking by Washington to protect Palestinian civilians living in Beirut after the PLO fighters withdrew from the Lebanese capital in the face of a siege by the Israeli invasion troops.

Palestinian refugees living in Beirut and the Israeli-occupied South Lebanon Sunday marked the anniversary of the massacres.

In the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp in the south, demonstrators waving the black, green, white and red Palestinian flags and portraits of victims staged rallies through the camp.

In Beirut, demonstrators marched to a mass grave just inside the Shatila camp and lit a torch for the massacre victims buried there.

Moscow blasts U.S.

Meanwhile in Moscow, Soviet media marked the second anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres Monday by repeating accusations that the United States knew about the massacre in advance.

"Washington was informed about the planned massacre but the United States did nothing to prevent it," Radio Moscow charged in an English-language news programme.

The Communist Party daily Pravda said that "Tel Aviv shares responsibility for the action with Washington."

"It is Washington which, having broken its pledges, left west Beirut residents and Palestinian refugees without defence, actually handing them over to decimation," it added.

In a broader context, the invasion of Lebanon had been pre-



TRIBUTE TO AQUINO: Followers of assassinated Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino install his statue on a platform at the plaza of his hometown of Concepcion, 125 kilometres north of Manila, on Monday (AP wirephoto)

S. Yemeni leader in Syria on mediation attempt

DAMASCUS (R) — South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad arrived here Monday seeking to persuade Syria to drop its objections to a planned meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

Officials here said he was met at the airport by President Hafez Al Assad.

Algeria, the proposed venue for the meeting, has been under pressure from Syria and Syrian-backed dissident Palestinian groups not to allow it to convene while Yasser Arafat remains Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman.

Palestinian sources said Mr. Nasser Mohammad would go on to Algiers for talks with President Chadli Benjedid before starting an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Arafat and PLO groups loyal to him, want the meeting to go ahead as soon as possible — the council last met in February 1983.

In Tunis, Mr. Arafat said Sunday night the PNC meeting would go ahead even if it had to be held aboard a ship in the Mediterranean flying the United Nations flag.

Later on Monday the South Yemeni leader issued a statement in Damascus saying he had come to Syria to consolidate his country's and Syria's struggle against "imperialism and Zionism."

"We have to consolidate the Arab stand against the increasing challenges and threats, one aspect of which is the growing military presence of the imperialists in the Red Sea area," he said.

He also said he stressed his country's support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and added: "The Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese alliance is a necessary prerequisite for confronting the imperialist-Zionist enemy."

Sweden threatens to sink intruding subs

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme Monday renewed a threat to sink any foreign submarines found violating Swedish waters.

In a strongly-worded speech to the pre-election congress of his Social Democratic Party, Mr. Palme referred to a warning he made during a 1982 submarine hunt that foreign vessels would be sunk.

"I do not hesitate to repeat that statement today. It may be regarded as a threat directed at those considering violations of Swedish waters," he said.

Swedish forces have carried out a series of unsuccessful hunts for intruding submarines since 1981, when a Soviet submarine ran aground near the top-security Karlskrona naval base. At least seven violations have been reported in 1984.

Munif Razzaz, Arab politician and scholar, to be laid to rest today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of the well-known Arab politician and scholar, Munif Al Razzaz, who passed away in Baghdad on Sunday at the age of 64, will be buried here Tuesday, his family announced Monday.

Dr. Razzaz, who held the post of secretary-general of the Ba'ath Socialist Party in Syria for almost one year, was born in Damascus in 1920. At the age of five, he accompanied his father who came to Amman after the 1925 Syrian revolution.

He completed his preparatory education in Amman, then pursued his secondary study at the Arab College in Jerusalem where he was graduated in 1939.

He joined the American University of Beirut's Medicine Faculty, but was forced to leave the university because of his father's death, and he returned to Amman where he taught physics in a medium school 1940-41.

In 1941 he went to continue studies in medicine at Egypt and graduated as a general practitioner in 1946, after which he set up a private clinic in Amman.

He was among the founders of the Red Crescent Society and was the first doctor to take charge of the small hospital which the society established in Amman.

Dr. Razzaz joined the Ba'ath Socialist Party in 1952 and became a member in the party's regional leadership in Jordan. The then Jordanian Prime Minister Tawfiq Abu Al Huda deprived him of Jordanian nationality, forcing him to leave for Syria and then to Egypt, where he wrote a book about the new Arab life for which he won Arab League honours.

Dr. Razzaz then returned to Jordan where he restored his Jordanian nationality and continued to perform his vocational, intellectual and political work.

In 1962 he was elected as a member of the national leadership of the Ba'ath Party, and in 1965 as secretary general of the party. Then he moved to Damascus and continued to live there until a coup overthrew the national leadership of the Ba'ath under the leadership of President Amin Al Hafeith.

In 1976, Dr. Razzaz was elected member of the national leadership of the Ba'ath Party and moved to Baghdad, where he was appointed secretary general until 1980.

Mr. Razzaz is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Hernu ends visit, leaves for Chad

AMMAN (J.T.) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu cut short a three-day official visit to Jordan Monday and left for N'djamena after an announcement in Paris late Sunday that France and Libya have reached an agreement to withdraw both their forces from Chad, officials said.

Mr. Hernu had to cancel a scheduled meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and leave for the Chadian capital to gain first hand information on the developments there (See page 2). He arrived in Amman Saturday and met with Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Mr. Hernu told reporters Sunday that France has agreed to supply Jordan with its needs of arms and that a Jordanian-French committee has been formed to study the priorities of Jordanian arms requirements.

Mr. Hernu, who is the first French minister to visit Jordan after a state visit last July by President Francois Mitterrand, said

France has a "political will" to provide Jordan with its defence needs in order to help the Kingdom maintain its security and independence.

The French defence minister told a press conference that the question of financing Jordan's arms purchase is an issue to be tackled by the French government and not the Jordanian government. He did not elaborate, but said that upon his return to Paris, he would discuss the issue with the French finance minister.

Mr. Hernu said "the threat of a conflict in the region goes beyond the borders of the countries involved in the conflict," and that France is determined "to achieve an equilibrium" in the Middle East.

He said that France has weapons to take the place of U.S. Stinger missiles and that his government was ready to provide Jordan with all the Kingdom's needs. The United States cancelled a sale of 1,500 shoulder-held Stinger missiles to Jordan earlier this year but the Kingdom announced it would seek weapons from elsewhere.



Munif Al Razzaz (1920-84)

Mondale to 'take personal charge of Mideast if elected'

WASHINGTON (R) — Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale Monday declared he would personally take charge of Middle East peace initiatives if elected president on Nov. 6.

He repeated his pledge to move the U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem despite strong opposition from the Arab World.

In a speech to Jewish leaders here he said President Reagan's Middle East peace efforts had failed because of bad policy decisions and lack of presidential leadership.

He said he would end what he called "the fiction that Jerusalem was not the capital" and move the embassy. The measure is contained in the Democratic party's official campaign platform.

President Reagan opposes the move because it would complicate his relations with Arab states while seeking to mediate between Arabs and Israel.

Mr. Mondale Sunday announced that he would meet Andrei Gromyko on Sept. 27, a day before the Soviet foreign minister sees Mr. Reagan (Gromyko visits becomes election issue, page 8).

Mr. Reagan said Monday he was untroubled by the planned Mondale-Gromyko meeting.

"I have no problem with that," Mr. Reagan told reporters as he prepared for a meeting with the U.S.-Japan advisory commission at the White House.

Asked if he thought Mr. Mondale was going to upstage him in the campaign for the Nov. 6 presidential election, Mr. Reagan repeated: "I have no problem with that." He did not elaborate.

Lebanese cabinet begins crucial 3-day debate on reforms

BIKFAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Lebanon's national coalition government on Monday launched a three-day debate on security and political issues in a fresh effort to end the nine-year civil war and Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon.

Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, a leading opposition figure in the cabinet, said the "conclave" had started "quite well." Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters the Israeli occupation was given top priority in the marathon deliberations.

Official sources quoted by Reuters said the cabinet was due to vote later Monday on a "gentleman's agreement" drafted by Education Minister Selim Hoss and Falangist Joseph Hashem hindling ministers to refrain from making inflammatory statements during their talks.

Mr. Karami said the cabinet would hear a report on plans to

deploy army units on militia-controlled stretches of the Beirut-Damascus highway and the coast road north and south of Beirut.

The plan, which press reports say calls for a five-phase troop deployment, was drawn up by a security committee of senior Lebanese and Syrian military officers.

Two key ministers, Mr. Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, have said they want the army to deploy in one go rather than in stages.

Mr. Junblatt has blocked plans for troops to take over the mainly Druze PSP-held parts of the Beirut-Damascus road, saying political reform must come first.

Mr. Berri wants priority for reopening the coast road to the Awwal River, 38 kilometres south of Beirut, which marks the northern front line of Israeli forces in the south.

Unidentified mine found in Red Sea

CAIRO (R) — Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala Monday reaffirmed that Egypt suspected Libya and Iran of being involved in sowing mines in the Red Sea, where British mincubers have found a so far unidentified mine.

He told parliament Egypt had obtained a telegram from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to Iranian President Ali Khamenei "congratulating him on the explosions."

He also said the Libyan freighter Ghat, earlier implicated in the suspected mining, had changed crews before sailing through the Suez Canal and had taken aboard a Libyan colonel, Sadeq Balfel, and the head of the Libyan mining division, Lieutenant Zuhair Adham.

spend two weeks in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, where at least 17 ships have reported explosions since early July, without calling at any port.

Libya and Iran have both denied any involvement.

Mr. Abu Ghazala said Egypt would search any suspicious ship using the canal in future, regardless of its nationality. Its armed forces would also give priority to improving their minehunting abilities, he said.

French minehunters found a Soviet-made mine south of the Gulf of Suez Sunday, but the French Defence Ministry said it had been in the water for a long time and could in no way be linked to the mystery explosions.

The British embassy in Cairo could provide no additional information.

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HOURS OF HAPPINESS

4.00pm-7.00pm

2 FOR 1

Shepherd's Pub

Potatoes	2 1/2 / 1 1/4
Radishes	100 / 180
Spinach	100 / 80
Swiss Chard	250 / 200
Sweet Melon	130 / 100
Tomatoes	100 / 80
Water Melon	90 / 60

Nabulsi endorses JD 3.2m Zarqa municipal budget

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi has endorsed the JD 3,216,666 Zarqa municipal budget.

Amongst the most important services and developmental projects included in the budget are allocations for public cleanliness, appropriation of land, construction of toilets, parks, machinery for compressing vehicles, the installation of traffic lights and completing the second stage of the vegetable market.

The budget also includes financial allocations for constructing

and equipping a building for the municipality at a cost of JD 200,000 and JD 82,090 for constructing a lecture hall and cultural centre, in addition to other allocations for paving and constructing roads, an industrial area and embankments.

Also included in the general budget is a water allocation which provides for purchasing machinery, replacing old pipe networks with new ones, erecting water towers, purchasing water, and installing water pumps, buying water meters and drilling artesian wells and paying back loans.

JPRC sales increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) sales during the past eight months reached 1,655,139 tonnes, an increase of four per cent in its sales over the same period of last year.

JPRC Director General Sa'd Al Tal said that fuel oil ranked first in

the quantities sold, reaching 595,904 tonnes, which is an increase of 27 per cent. Diesel ranked second in quantities sold with benzene ranking third. Sales of benzene amounted to 221,869 tonnes, which is an increase of six per cent, he added. Mr. Tal also said that kerosene registered a decrease in sales of 26 per cent.

Sharaf, W. German delegation review information cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Information Laith Sharaf Monday received a four-member delegation from the West German Freidrich Neumann Foundation, led by Mr. Neumann who is member of the foundation's board of directors.

During the meeting they discussed cooperation between the ministry and the foundation in the field of information and the possibility of training Jordanian information staff at the foundation.

Mrs. Sharaf was briefed on the foundation's goals, its services offered to Jordan, fields of its activities and its future plans.

Earlier this week an agreement was reached between the Ministry of Agriculture and the foundation to establish a preparatory committee to draw up plans for information exchange and to form a list of equipment needed for the recently established information office at the ministry.

Sheikh Issa arrives for sport, Rotary Club talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Sheikh Issa Ibn Hamad Al Khalifa, president of the Higher Council of Youth in Bahrain and the governor of Rotary Clubs in Jordan, Bahrain, Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan and Cyprus arrived here Monday on a four-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit Sheikh Issa will hold talks with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Antiquities on ways of developing youth and

sport relations between Jordan and Bahrain. He will also visit Rotary Clubs in Jordan to get acquainted with the projects that they carry out in order to serve the Jordanian community.

Sheikh Issa was received at Queen Alia International Airport by a number of Ministry of Culture, Youth and Antiquities officials as well as heads of Rotary Clubs in Jordan.

JCO discusses arrangements for agricultural meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director General Hassan Al Nabulsi discussed with a Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) delegation arrangements for meetings scheduled to be held in Amman during the first week of December.

The Jordanian government has agreed to host these meetings which will discuss structural changes of agricultural land re-

clamation and the easing of poverty in the rural areas of the Near East region.

Taking part in these meetings will be 40 experts and researchers from cooperative and farmers' organisations in the Near East countries in addition to representatives from the FAO and specialised organisations of the United Nations and the Arab League.

Phosphate company agrees to establish youth project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company has expressed its readiness to establish one of the youth projects proposed by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Antiquities.

The step comes in response to an earlier call by Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat in which he asked all Jordanian companies, ind-

ustrial institutions, commercial banks and Jordanian businesses to contribute towards setting up youth projects in the various cities and villages in Jordan in preparation for celebrating the international year of youth in 1985. The company has set up several health, educational projects and public utilities in Al Hasa town in the southern region.



CALCULATING COMPUTERS — Twenty employees from various ministries and institutions Monday were presented with certificates after completing a four-week training course on computers, programming, preparation of instructions and methods of programming. Mr. Samir Abu Ajwah, acting president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and head of the information and budget department at the RSS distributed certificates to the graduates (Petra photo)

Ministries submit budgets

AMMAN (Petra) — The draft budgets of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment were discussed Monday at the General Budget Department.

The Central Budget Department Director General Ali Al Gharaibeh said that the department will daily and successively discuss the draft budgets of ministries and government dep-

artments to finish them early in preparation for submitting them to the cabinet.

He also expressed hope that the late draft budgets of some ministries and departments will reach the department very soon, stressing that all draft budgets discussed so far abide by the prime minister's directives regarding the implementation of capital projects according to priority.

Hourani attends Damascus International Fair inauguration

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan was represented at the inauguration of the Damascus International Fair Monday by Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani and the Ministry's Director of Economic Cooperation Ghazi Diab.

In a statement Mr. Hourani gave to a correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Damascus, he said he would dis-

cuss with Syrian officials economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

Mahmoud Al Malameh, director of the Jordanian pavilion at the International Damascus Fair, said that the pavilion is now ready for receiving visitors.

More than 100 Jordanian companies and industrial institutions are participating with their products in the pavilion, he said. Malameh added that the Jordanian products on display at the fair include foodstuffs, refrigerators, gas stoves, washing machines, detergents, samples of Jordanian phosphate and potash and other industrial products. Fifty three countries are taking part in the fair.

AIDO team discusses industrial development

AMMAN (Petra) — Implementation of the cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and the Arab Industrial Development Organisation (AIDO) for the year 1985 was discussed Monday during a meeting between Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Akram Karmoul and a two-member delegation from the AIDO.

The agreement, which was signed in May, provides for cooperation between the AIDO and the ministry in updating the industrial survey which was conducted in 1979 under the supervision of the National Planning Council (NPC) and the General Statistics Department.

The agreement also provides for the preparation of summaries on selected industrial projects according to priorities in implementation, in addition to pursuing cooperation in the field of establishing an industrial information centre at the ministry.

Preparation of feasibility studies for a number of projects which have been recommended for such research, and studying the situations of some small industrial sectors in Jordan with the aim of remedying their problems and

means of developing them, were also among the agreement's provisions.

The agreement aims at supporting the projects and studies conducted by Royal Scientific Society on the industrial sector through the ministry, in addition to providing the Jordanian industrial sector with services to remedy some of the problem it faces, in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The delegation will visit a number of industrial projects in Jordan, the NPC, the General Statistics Department, the RSS, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Directorate of Specifications and Metrology, the Industrial Development Bank, the Pension Fund, the Jordan Industrial Estate Corporation and the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Arar imposes 40 kph speed limit between sixth, seventh circles to reduce accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar Sunday fixed the speed limit in the area between the Sixth and Seventh Circles of Jabal Amman at 40 kilometres per hour, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper.

In a memorandum sent to the Amman and Wadi Seer Municipalities, Mr. Arar instructed them to embark on urgent measures to stop the occurrence of

road accidents in that area.

Mr. Arar also asked Amman Municipality to place speed limit signs and to mark the lanes and the pedestrian crossing sections in both directions. Mr. Arar's instructions come in response to a petition submitted to Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat by residents living in the Suhail Ibn Sinaa mosque area, where many car accidents and knocking down of pedestrians take place.

ARA serves as social, economic development umbrella for rapidly expanding port city of Aqaba

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

This is the final feature in the series of articles outlining the development of Aqaba as a city and as a port. In this article the activities of the Aqaba Regional Authority, the current and future programmes are reviewed.

AQABA — The fast growth of Aqaba, both as a city and as a port has required a more sophisticated planning and implementation effort, which resulted last year in the establishment of the Aqaba Regional Planning Authority (ARA), replacing the "planning committee" that had overseen the town's growth since the early 1960s.

The authority in the manner of the Jordan Valley Authority, is something of an experiment in socio-economic development in Jordan, for it covers the entire Aqaba region that stretches northwards some 60 kilometres and east all the way to the Saudi Arabian border. Thus the region includes the major tourist resource at Wadi Rum, and the city's important new water supply at Oqa Disi, just north of Wadi Rum.

ARA Chairman and President Mohammad Said Abu Nowar says that the authority is an "umbrella" for the social and economic development of the entire area. It acts as the agent for the central government in Amman, by approving all future developments and controlling the funds for them. Its immediate priority is to develop an extended, 10-year plan for the Aqaba region to ensure the continued smooth growth of the little city that has to serve so many different purposes.

hority is drawing up long-range plans for a fully-equipped beachfront leisure community of 30,000 bungalows on terraces rising back to the east of the road, overlooking the beaches and the sea. To the north of the city will rise the new 5,000-dunum Prince Hamzah Gardens, with a 10,000-strong forest of palm trees from throughout the Arab states, a regional palm tree and arid coastal areas research centre, a youth camp with a capacity of 1,000 people catering to international and local groups, an amusement park for families and children, and a water games and sports complex using pumped in sea water.

These two new complexes to the north and south of the city will be "the two new lungs of Aqaba", Mr. Abu Nowar says, and "will seek to slightly change the rhythm of the city and to give it more of a character in tune with its growing importance." A new fourth centre will be built on a 13-dunum plot of land behind the Al Cazar hotel, to be operated by the Aqaba youth association.

Other future projects include building a new ring road for trucks, from a point 17 kilometres north of the city, around the back of the mountains to the industrial zone and the port at the very south of the 21-kilometre coastal strip. A huge new truck depot will also be established well north of the city, thereby eliminating truck movements within the city.

Providing new housing for the



General view over the main road in Aqaba from the north shows the new housing area currently under construction (Photo Rami G. Khouri)

city's growing population is one of the most important on-going efforts being overseen by the ARA, in close cooperation with the Housing Corporation. The first big housing scheme was built in 1976, totalling 1,050 units for 15,000 people in the 1st residential area, north of the Al Cazar and Miramar hotels. The second residential area, now under construction, will provide another 1,562 units, for 8,000 people.

The third residential area is ready to be built. The roads and infrastructure have been put in place, and the plots of land have been sold to individual families. The land of the fourth residential area, east of the commercial district, has been parcelled and sold, and is half occupied.

The fifth residential area, west of the road entering Aqaba from the north, has also been parcelled into lots that have been sold to families, with only a few apartment buildings having been built there to date. The future residential expansion of the city is planned in the area east of the entrance road from the north.

Worker's housing

The former residential area amidst the dense palm groves along the shoreline north of the port will be redeveloped into a combination residential/commercial district, with improved tourist facilities keyed to the existing castle and the visitors' centre.

A new JD 2 million residential district is being established northeast of the city for 3,000 port workers, mostly Egyptians, who

have come to Aqaba to meet the growing demand for labour during the past decade. Rents will be kept to 10 per cent of their monthly salaries, and the area will have a full range of social services, including restaurants, a cinema, sports facilities, a clinic, bank, post office and leisure facilities. The project is expected to be operated by a private company, in line with the ARA's philosophy of acting as a "pump primer" that encourage new projects that can be operated by the private sector.

Aqaba is one of the fastest growing cities in the Third World, having registered a growth rate in recent years of nearly 6.5 per cent a year. Its present population of 40,000 is expected to reach 100,000 by the year 2000. By then, the city should continue to be a vital centre of Jordanian transport, industry and tourism. The incongruous blend of functions has been helped by the facts that the planning of the city started when it was very small, with a population of about 6,000 people, and when most of the land was owned by the state.

The city now has six modern hotels with nearly 2,000 beds, and many smaller hotels for budget-minded travellers. A full range of water sports facilities is available all-year-round, including swimming, sailing, skiing, windsurfing, scuba diving, snorkelling, paddle-boarding, kayaking, row-boating, fishing and cruising. Two full-equipped and internationally certified underwater diving centres offer instruction, equipment rental and two dives a day, attracting diving clubs from all over the world. For those who want to

enjoy the underwater wonders without making a dive, glass-bottomed boats stationed at all beachfront hotels make regular circuits of the Gulf.

Unique environment

The preservation of Aqaba's unique environment has recently become a special concern of planners and residents of the city, and has been enhanced by the vigilance of the Aqaba branch of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature. The society has virtually stopped the illicit trade in corals, and has mounted a vigorous campaign to fine ships that dump their waste into the sea. In 1983 alone, 42 ships were fined over \$200,000 for attempting to throw refuse into the Gulf.

Special safeguards have also been taken to make sure that the industrial projects and port expansion schemes do not harm the marine life, thereby providing a valuable example of industrial and tourist resources happily co-existing.

The ARA earlier this summer established a Protection of the Environment Office, a coordinating body that includes representatives from public and private organisations working in Aqaba.

The expansion of the industrial zone at the southern tip of the Jordanian coast raises the most serious concerns about the protection of the marine environment, particularly if a new oil pipeline is built to carry crude oil from Iraq. An export refinery may also be built some ways inland.

Arhaba residents bemoan lack of services, request action to curb dangerous rampaging boars

By Hatem Alawneh

ARHABA — The people of Arhaba, a town lying 30 kilometres south west of Irbid, complain that their town lacks proper telephone and electricity services, has no agricultural roads to transport their produce and most of all that they suffer from the presence of wild boars which haunt their farms and fields almost every night.

According to the town's mayor, Mr. Ali Suleiman, Arhaba's 8,000 inhabitants live on their lands, and the boars cause extensive damage to their crops resulting in huge losses. Arhaba has been suffering from the effects of these animals for the past three years and the inhabitants have been begging the authorities to do something to rescue them from the danger that constantly threatens their livelihood, Mr. Suleiman said.

If nothing is done to stop the multiplication of the boars, the result will be a real disaster, not only for Arhaba but also for the neighbouring villages and towns too, the mayor added.

The town which owns nearly 3,000 dunums of cultivable land still suffers from lack of proper agricultural roads. In a meeting with one of Arhaba's inhabitants, Mohammad Abdul Ghani, we learnt that he owns 81 dunums of land planted with olives, vines and fig trees in addition to summer and winter crops. "But I really find great trouble in reaching the land and cultivating it properly because there are no asphalted roads to get there," Mr. Abdul Ghani said. "My land," he added, "is five kilometres from the nearest road and in most cases I have to carry crops on animals to reach the road. My land is surrounded by forest trees and this makes the area a sanctuary for wild boars which cause considerable damage to my crops," said Mr. Abdul Ghani.

Agricultural roads

Another Arhaba resident, Abdullah Amawi said that he owns 150 dunums of land planted with olive trees and vines. He said that he gets only little output from

his land because of the lack of agricultural road and because the wild boars consume a lot of the crops.

"The olive trees on my land have lately shown signs of disease and I appeal to the agriculture authorities in the governorate of Irbid to find a way to save the trees from total loss," Mr. Amawi said.

His grievances were echoed by the mayor Mr. Ali Suleiman who said that the town's residents have placed poisonous substances for the wild boars to no avail, and since hunting of boars has been prohibited, the residents could find no other way of ridding the town from these wild animals.

According to Mr. Suleiman, 90 per cent of the residents are farmers and live on the land, but the difficulty of transporting their crops due to the lack of agricultural roads is making it difficult for farmers to market their produce. "Agricultural roads help keep the farmers attached to their land and stop migration," Mr. Suleiman said.

"Our town is in need of many things, but most of all, means to get rid of the wild boars which have been increasing as they continue to come from the occupied territories where the Israeli settlers are reclaiming land and driving the boars away in the process," Mr. Suleiman said. So far, he added, the residents were able to kill only 10 boars, though the

animals' numbers run into thousands.

Three phone lines

According to Mr. Suleiman, the town of Arhaba has only three telephone lines used by the municipality, the local school and the post office and these lines are out of order for most of the time, he added.

Another problem facing the townspeople, Mr. Suleiman said, is the presence of 20 stone quarries around the town, "which causes the main road to be constantly busy with trucks carrying away stone and gravel, and making the area unsafe."

On my tour, I learnt that electricity was connected to Arhaba only three months ago and has not reached most of the homes yet, and therefore street lighting is non-existent at present.

A local accountant, Khaled Amawi, told me that nearly a 1,000 young men complain of being made idle most of the summer because schools and universities are closed, and due to the lack of sports and youth clubs in Arhaba there is nothing to do. A memo has been sent to the Youth Welfare Organisation explaining the situation in the town and calling on the organisation to open youth centres and cultural clubs with the help of the municipality, Mr. Amawi said.



The town of Arhaba, 30 kilometres south-west of Irbid (J.T. file photo)



Aqaba castle which may soon be the focal point of a new residential and commercial area (Photo Rami G. Khouri)

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SO, SHIMON Peres is travelling to Washington early next month to ask President Reagan for emergency aid to his country. The question now becomes not whether he will receive assistance, but rather how much it will be and in return for what.

Knowing the pattern — and objectives — of American policy in the Middle East, we should also know that the Reagan administration will be content with whatever economic measures the new government has already taken. In other words, Mr. Reagan is most likely to just give the money and hush up. The president should not be expected to pull political strings with Peres to move the Middle East peace process forward. Not before the November elections anyway.

The dilemma for the Arabs in all of this is obvious. There should be something, somewhere, for us to do to prevent an already desperate situation from slipping further and further into hopelessness. If it takes a hardening of the Arab position to an extent where even a polarisation in the area is necessary, we should consider it. Not that we like such an eventuality; the Americans are leaving us no room to manoeuvre on this score.

Extremist Arab positions invariably serve Israel's cause, and we would be ill-advised to adopt them, the moderates amongst us will contend. The Israelis' first objective is to polarise the Middle East between East and West and they will naturally rejoice at forcing us into this corner, they will say. But what options have we really got? Those who know Chadi Kibbi, the Arab League secretary general, know the man is no hawk. How come an Arab moderate like him now calls on the Arabs to think of dropping the Fez plan of 1982 if Israel continues to ignore United Nations resolutions and scorn our rights?

Should we take a hint from Egypt too that it might be ready to abrogate its Camp David agreements with Israel if the latter did not heed the voice of reason and was not ready for compromise with the Arabs.

Isamat Abdul Meguid, the Egyptian foreign minister, told parliament Sunday that his country was about to launch a new peace initiative to break the deadlock; and Egypt's new ambassador in Moscow implied (in an interview with the Kuwait News Agency on the same day) that Arab solidarity with Egypt was probably more important to Cairo than clinging to the Camp David accords in circumstances like these. Is not this a good enough indication for the U.S. that it is going the wrong way?

But it is not really only dropping Camp David and the Fez plan that the Arabs can threaten to do as an expression of disappointment and disgust with U.S. policies in the Middle East. We know of other forms of retaliation and boycott that we can conjure up if there is no other way. The Americans know them as well as all those who do.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Betrayed U.S. slogans

TWO YEARS ago the Israeli and Lebanese Falangist terrorists committed one of the ugliest crimes in human history. A few days ago the United States stood alone confronting the world community by vetoing a U.N. Security Council resolution that would have asked Israel to stop its barbaric actions against the people of southern Lebanon.

The United States had supported the Israeli action in southern Lebanon approving of the invasion and the siege of Beirut and thus giving the Israelis the green light to carry out its ambitious and expansionist plans in Lebanon. But the American veto at the Security Council is more than a green light to the Israelis. It is a conspiracy against the people of Lebanon and the Arab Nation at large. The United States is not only a supporter but also an accomplice in the crimes committed against the Arab people. It has played the same role in South Africa and in Palestine and Latin American countries regardless of the principles and the human rights slogans which it brags about now and then.

On the second anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila camps massacres in Beirut it is time to begin considering the United States as a real enemy and if there is no point in asking Washington to shoulder its so-called international responsibilities for maintaining world peace and stability. We can only ask it to at least commit itself to the principles which it claims to respect not only in theory but also in practice.

Al Dustour: Unlearned lessons

PERHAPS IT is time for the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular to take a lesson from what happened at Sabra and Shatila two years ago. The enemies of the Palestinian people committed a most despicable crime against the innocent people of the two camps, killing tens of women, children and old men. But these enemies, the Zionists and their Falangist allies, are still committing daily crimes against the Palestinians and the Lebanese and escaping punishment. This should prompt the Arabs to unify their ranks and confront these enemies and so end the sufferings of innocent people in Lebanon and Palestine.

Another point worth mentioning here is the fact that the Israeli enemies have reorganised themselves, formed a war cabinet and made themselves ready for another round of massacres against the Arab people of Palestine. In return the Palestinian leaders who fought the enemy heroically in Lebanon are now involved in their disputes and are weak because of their divisions and differences. The Israelis have elected the heroes of the Sabra and Shatila camp massacres to become members of parliament or to serve in the present coalition government. They have strengthened their links with the United States and prepared themselves militarily for any eventuality. The Palestinians and the Arabs have done nothing to counter enemy plans and have learnt no lesson from the past.

Sawt Al Shaab: Meaningless Israeli calls

THE HEAD of the new Israeli government, Shimon Peres, has been calling on the Arabs to enter into peace negotiations with Israel, asking them to follow the path of peace instead of war. The peace calls coming from Israel have become a tradition for any head of a new government and they all start by urging Jordan to begin talks with Israel to be followed by other Arab states. But of course all that Israel aims at is to impose its conditions and its hegemony on the Arabs employing its military superiority and perhaps through the use of force.

Peres's call on the Arabs to make peace is an open attempt to deceive the world into believing that Israel really desires peace with its neighbours.

With his call on Jordan to enter into peace negotiations with Israel Peres approved the establishment of two new settlements on the occupied West Bank. If Peres really wants peace he should freeze the settlement policy and announce Israel's intention to grant the Palestinians their full rights. Without this the head of the new Israeli government's statements will be void and meaningless.

The meaning of Mexico

By Rami G. Khouri

FEW SUBJECTS bore or confuse the average person as does the subject of international debt, which mainly refers to Third World countries' borrowings from commercial banks. The subject has taken up considerable space in the financial and the general press in recent months, in line with the rising international concern about the ability of South American countries to repay their huge debts.

The eleven South American countries that make up the Cartagena Group collectively owe international banks some \$350 billion. That is a rather awesome figure. But it is dwarfed by the total debt of the developing countries as a whole, which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) says totals \$608 billion this year. By the end of next year, UNCTAD estimates, total Third World debt will reach \$645 billion.

The great debt debate taking place these days — and which will reach a high point at the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington next week — is about whether or not the South American debtor states and the industrialised lending states and their banks should hold a formal conference or dialogue to reconsider the status and repay schedule of the South

Americans' \$350 billion outstanding debt.

The debtor countries want this, but the industrial states oppose it, preferring to deal with each country on its own. The long-term rescheduling last week of some \$48 billion of Mexico's total debt of \$90 billion is being held up as a possible model for other borrowers who are having trouble making their interest payments on time.

In the historic Mexico rescheduling, the banks have won the right to monitor Mexico's economic performance, thereby sharing the task with the International Monetary Fund. In return, Mexico stretches out its repayments over 14 years, and pays less interest than it did under the old repayments schedule. Mexico estimates it is saving some \$5 billion because of the lower interest payments.

The point of the Mexico rescheduling, it seems to me, is not the details of the financial package, but the very fact of its consummation. It fosters the kinds of tight links between the debtor and creditor countries that will assure a serious dialogue for many years to come — or to be more precise, for as many years as the borrowers borrow and the lenders lend.

The debate over debt reminds me of the widespread Third World demands for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) which followed

the first big rise in oil prices in late 1973. We don't hear much about the NIEO any more. All the drastic predictions and dire, almost threatening, warnings of a global economic collapse seem to have faded away. I suspect a similar situation exists now with the global debt debate.

The intriguing thing about the debt question is that both the debtors and creditors have a keen interest in making sure that the commercial banks' international lending system does not collapse. Should several big debtor countries refuse to repay their borrowings and thus default on their loans, everybody would suffer. The Third World countries would have much more difficult access to the international credit markets, the banks would see their earnings and profits badly hit, some overexposed banks might collapse, and the tens of millions of shareholders and small depositors who put their savings in banks throughout the industrialised world would suffer in line with the threat to the banks themselves.

The Mexico rescheduling, therefore, seems to have been inevitable, though the banks will no doubt play a more daring game of financial chicken when it comes to smaller countries, such as Bolivia. It is possible that the banks, with the tacit support of their governments, may declare one or

two small countries in default simply to assert the principle that what is borrowed has to be repaid.

But when it comes to the really big money — to the Mexico, Brazil and Argentina — the banks will reschedule their loans for much longer periods of time, as they did with Mexico, to be sure of getting their money back and making their profits. In other words, when small money is involved, sacrifice the money and stand on your principles. But when big money is involved, sacrifice the principles and safeguard your money.

It seems like a rather cold blooded, mercantile arrangement, and it is. But the debt of the Third World cannot be dealt with in isolation from the debt of the industrialised countries. The IMF's managing director, Mr. Jacques de Larosiere, warned a few weeks ago that the United States and the other industrialised states were accumulating public debt at an "explosive" rate.

The \$350 billion debt of the South American nations is large, but it seems more manageable when compared to the estimated deficit of the United States budget of some \$175 billion for this year alone. It seems unlikely the United States will be able to reduce the annual budget deficit much from this figure over the next two or three years.

Mr. de Larosiere said that for the seven largest Western industrialised countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and Canada — the ratio of central government debt to gross national product rose sharply from 21 per cent in 1974 to 41 per cent in 1983.

So the discussion of global debt should be just that — a discussion of global debt, and not just Third World debt. This is particularly important in view of the fact that the interest rate paid by the Third World debtors is determined by interest rates and the cost of money in the New York and London capital markets. That cost of money is directly influenced by the deficits and the consequent borrowing requirements of the large industrialised governments.

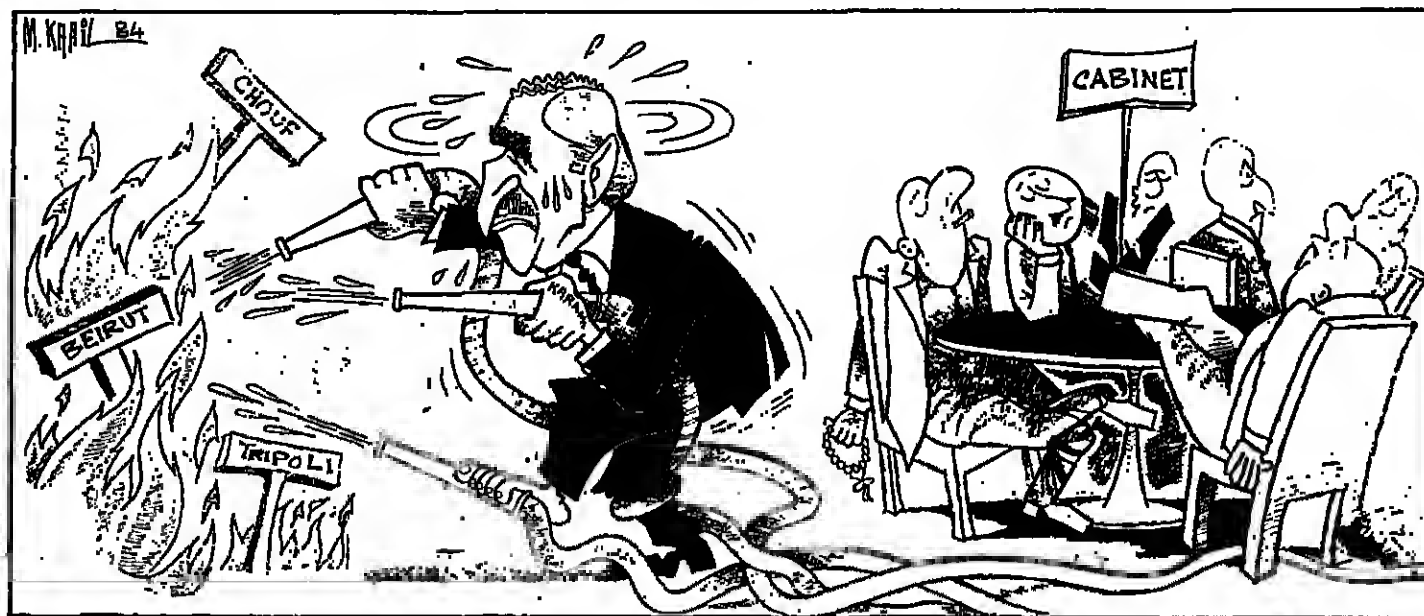
When the global commercial banking system starts dealing with the rescheduling of hundreds of billions of dollars of Third World debt, as it is doing today, one may ask whether or not the bankers were aware of such dangers when they extended these huge loans in the past decade.

After all, the basic business of bankers is to evaluate risk. It now seems logical that the risk of massive Third World defaults is too big for anyone to ponder. The Mexico rescheduling is the firmest sign to

date that international commercial banks and Third World borrowers both see a mutual interest in working together to rearrange the huge mountain of debt that has accumulated over the past decade. Whether this is done on a country-by-country basis or through a comprehensive dialogue is secondary.

The fact is that during the past decade the commercial banks have taken over from Western governments and multinational organisations as the main providers of capital for the Third World. Such a trend necessarily requires that the element of risk in bank lending has to be reduced to little more than an administrative procedure, which seems to be the lesson of the Mexico rescheduling.

With the banks now becoming more involved in monitoring the economic performance of the debtor countries, along with the IMF, the last element that has to be fit into this equation is to establish an equitable link between the borrowing requirements of the industrialised countries with the debt burdens of the Third World. When this happens, we shall be in a position to discuss global debt on a global basis, with the genuine interests of all concerned parties taken into consideration.



Air piracy is part of the Gulf war

By Barry Simpson
 Reuter

BAHRAIN — Iraq's charges that Iran was behind the attempted hijack of an Iraqi airliner Saturday night has prompted fears among Gulf aviation sources that air piracy may become the latest weapon in the four-year-old Gulf war.

The bitter conflict has already seen the use of chemical weapons, artillery, aerial and missile bombardment of civilian targets, attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf and bloody infantry battles reminiscent of World War I.

Now, the aviation sources say, air piracy may open a new front in the skies over the Middle East. Iraq's Transport and Communications Minister Abdul Jabbar Abdul-Rahim Al-Asadi said Sunday Iraqi security men had killed three Iraqis who tried to hijack an Iraqi Airways Boeing-737 over Syria Saturday.

The would-be hijackers, carrying false passports, were shot dead about an hour after the plane took off from Larnaca in Cyprus for Baghdad, the official Iraqi news agency reported.

Mr. Asadi accused Iran of staging the hijack attempt in retaliation for recent hijacks of Iranian planes to Iraq.

Two commercial airliners and an Iranian Air Force F-4 fighter have been hijacked to Iraq in the past three weeks.

Iraq's fury at the hijacks was fuelled by a statement last week by Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nassif Al-Jassem that Iraq encouraged such incidents and would not return the aircraft.

While there was no independent confirmation of Iranian involvement in Saturday night's incident, the aviation sources said Mr. Jassem's statement was an open invitation for Iran or its sympathisers to retaliate against Iraqi airliners.

The new twist comes at a time of political and military stalemate in the conflict and a fresh flare-up in the Gulf "tanker war", which has seen over two dozen neutral tankers and other merchant ships attacked by both sides since late March.

On the ground, diplomatic sources have reported up to 250,000 Iranian troops massed opposite heavy Iraqi defences for a new offensive which has so far failed to

materialise.

Hijacks aside, the focus of the conflict in recent months has been the Gulf itself, with Iraq trying to cut off Iran's oil exports by a blockade of its Kharg Island oil terminal at the northern end of the waterway.

Iraq has retaliated with attacks on ships on the west of the Gulf — many of them Arab-owned — in what diplomats see as an attempt to force Baghdad's supporters such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to press Iraq to ease the blockade.

After a series of attacks by Iraq last week on ships in the northern Gulf, Iran Sunday hit at least one tanker lower down the waterway.

The attack took place near the Shah Allum shoal, an area of shallows in the central Gulf beyond the range of Iraqi jets and where Iran has previously hit at least five vessels.

The aviation sources said it appeared unlikely neutral airlines might be dragged into a possible "hijack war", but said major carriers serving Baghdad and Tehran would keep a careful watch on developments.

Both international and domestic Iraqi flights have for years carried armed security men. Their presence aboard the Larnaca-Baghdad flight Saturday night should not therefore be seen as a direct response to the possibility of Iranian retaliation, the sources said.

They noted both Iranian airliners hijacked to Baghdad since late August were seized on domestic flights where security is more lax.

The war is likely to be a major topic at the U.N. General Assembly opening in New York later this month.

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said Sunday Japan was planning a resolution calling for all members to halt arms shipments to Iran and Iraq as a step towards peace.

But they said a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official, who left Baghdad Sunday after sounding out Iraqi leaders on the plan, got a frosty reception.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz criticised the plan as unbalanced and said its adoption would favour Iran, because it would continue to secure arms through unofficial deals, the sources added.

Pause in disarmament talks as all ponder what will happen next

By Helmut J. Weiland

The series of current disarmament talks and adjourned disarmament talks it is planned to reconvene has paused for a world wide breathing space.

Delegations from East and West have left Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna for the summer recess, and nowhere have they left behind dossiers on which a conclusion might be reached.

The various rounds of talks can be comprehensively listed and said to have been adjourned without the slightest sign of progress at the sessions just ended.

They include the Geneva U.N. disarmament conference, at which a ban on chemical weapons is under discussion, the Stockholm conference on security and confidence-building measures and the Vienna MBFR talks on mutual balanced force reduction in Central Europe, which have been under way for 11 years.

That is not even to mention Moscow's brusque refusal to attend talks with the United States in Vienna on a ban on space weapons.

It is also totally unclear whether the Soviet Union will in the foreseeable future be returning to the Geneva conference table to resume talks, abandoned at the end of last year, with Washington on reducing medium-range missiles (INF) and strategic, intercontinental armaments (Start).

Yet given the escalation of the arms race one wonders whether the superpowers can afford to allow the disarmament dialogue to end entirely and whether, now that negotiations have ground to a halt, they have any reasons for the current silence.

The people of the world still await, during the current summer recess, an agreement between the superpowers that might serve as a basis for ensuring peace.

Pundits have grown tired of accepting the reciprocal allegations of blame levelled by Moscow and Washington. They want to see success at last and to find out which of the two arms giants is more serious in its protestations of peace.

From the West's point of view the key to disarmament continues to lie with the Soviet Union, yet Moscow says NATO must first discontinue its nuclear weapons: only then will the Warsaw Pact follow suit.

This is an adventurous demand now that the Soviet delegation in Geneva has even refused to agree to verification of the mothballing of chemical weapons in the Soviet Union.

Chief Soviet delegate Yuli Kvitsinski similarly ruled out verification of the dismantling of SS-20 missiles in the early stages of the INF talks.

In view of the deadlock in negotiations the 16 NATO countries have no choice but to remain on their guard and to invest further billions in armament.

They are not in a position to invest in humanitarian projects instead, as called for by U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar at the second U.N. population conference in Mexico City.

The current confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union calls for serious NATO ranks, yet the North Atlantic pact is allowing itself the luxury at this stage of disagreeing on key issues.

At the first round of Nuclear Planning Group talks last spring in Izmir clear differences of opinion arose over the need to arm in preparation for Star Wars as favoured by the Americans.

The issue will predominate at the next NPG gathering in a north Italian city in mid-October.

An American evergreen has also been resurrected now that the U.S. Audit Office has estimated that in 1982 the United States spent over \$122bn, or 56 per cent of the U.S. defence budget, to protect Europe.

Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale promptly seized on these figures and reiterated the demand for greater defence efforts by America's transatlantic allies.

Yet against the background of two rounds of oil price rises and a growing army of unemployed, America's allies in Europe are not all even in a position to honour their 1978 commitment.

At the May 1978 NATO summit in Washington member-countries agreed to increase defence spending by three per cent a year in real terms, i.e. over and above the inflation rate.

There is anything but uniform support for the resurrection of the Western European Union, which has long been a Sleeping Beauty.

NATO countries that are not members of the seven-country WEU are noting that NATO's Euro-Group has more than enough bodies concerned with coordination of arms operations.

Besides, they argue, the 12 NATO Defence ministers in the Euro-Group are perfectly well able to make up a discussion forum for world affairs and strategic issues.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels attention is drawn to the danger that might arise if the WEU were to be resurrected as a "European pillar of NATO", to quote Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

There could be no knowing for sure whether non-WEU countries such as Norway, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Iceland would without demur accept WEU decisions.

The idea of reactivating the WEU is due first and foremost to a French initiative Bonn has readily endorsed. The French move clearly has an economic policy background.

Since spring 1966 France, at the behest of President de Gaulle, has withdrawn from military membership of the North Atlantic pact. As a result, French industry was neglected in arms planning by France's European allies.

This shortcoming was most palpably apparent in France's absence five years ago when several European countries decided to replace the Starfighter by a new combat aircraft.

— Saarbrucker Zeitung

Crackdown on Jakarta riot seen as warning

By Peter Millership
 Reuter

JAKARTA — Indonesia reacted swiftly and decisively to crush a riot in North Jakarta as a stern warning to disenchanted Muslims that outbreaks of violence would not be tolerated, Western diplomats said Friday.

Armed Forces Commander Benny Murdani, announcing that nine people had died and 53 were injured in Thursday's clashes between troops and rioters, said the government would continue to deal "sternly and strongly... with irresponsible acts of chaos".

The diplomats said a localised quarrel over provocative political posters prompted inflammatory speeches in a mosque which released pent-up resentment in the poor and overcrowded part of Jakarta. They estimated the death toll at 20.

The main threat to stability in predominantly Muslim Indonesia is seen by Western analysts as coming from disgruntled Muslims

rather than Communists, virtually eradicated after an abortive coup in 1965.

The government rarely comments on social unrest, but Gen. Murdani said he gave a detailed statement on this occasion so that the public would not be misled by agitators who might want to exploit the incident "to undermine national unity".

But the diplomats said that although political and religious issues were partly to blame for the riot, to describe it in terms of fundamentalists against the government was an over-simplification.

"There are people who call themselves fundamentalists out there," one diplomat said. "But to call these people fundamentalists would be inaccurate and sloppy with far too many shades of Islam."

"The situation is really quite different in Indonesia where Islam is practised in a much more tolerant way."

The diplomats said that although Wednesday night's riot was

the bloodiest since 1974 when a visit by Japan's then-Prime Minister Kakue Tanaka triggered two days of rioting, it was isolated, brief and confined to a small part of the city.

The rioting took place in the port district of Tanjung Priok, a working class area well away from the city centre.

The posters, which appeared last week around the Rawabakad Mosque, accused the government of paying insufficient attention to Islam and said it was too heavily influenced by Christians and the wealthy Chinese minority.

Ninety per cent of Indonesia's 158 million people are Muslims, while there are more than four million ethnic Chinese and eight million Christians. Gen. Murdani himself is a Roman Catholic although most cabinet members are Muslim.

After local authorities had daubed the inflammatory posters with black paint, a security agent was beaten by extremists and four suspects were detained.

The riot began after three radical leaders threatened to lead a rampage through Jakarta's Chinatown area if the men were not released. But the authorities refused to give in and sent in truckloads of troops.

Amin Iskandar, a Muslim member of parliament from the Nahdlatul Ulama (Muslim Scholars) organisation, said the violence was caused by essentially local incidents that became tangled up with wider political issues.

Diplomats said the speeches also complained about the big gap between rich and poor.

Riots in Indonesia have tended to be anti-Chinese, if only because this non-Muslim minority has the most money.

Diplomats from other Muslim nations were today trying to assess to what extent the riot was a localised affair and how far it reflected discontent over new draft laws requiring all organisations to adopt the state ideology "pancasila" as their sole guiding principle.

German children suffer dyslexia problem

By Wolfgang John

ONE CHILD in seven suffers from dyslexia to some degree.

Although many children who have this reading problem do become successful in later life, the chances are high that the consequences will be serious.

That fact is that three of every four juvenile delinquents are dyslexic and surveys show that the abnormality does contribute substantially toward rebelliousness among the young.

Dyslexia was probably why Edison, the inventor, never did his homework properly as a schoolboy. It was almost certainly why Hans Christian Andersen had trouble with spelling throughout his life. At school even Einstein seems to have suffered from it.

Dyslexia, or word blindness, is a difficulty in learning to read or spell of which the cause has not been established, but it definitely has nothing to do with lack of intelligence.

Some kind or other in the circuitry of the brain prevents otherwise perfectly normal, talented children from learning to read or write properly and from getting spelling or figures right.

They write letters in the wrong place in the word, backwards or upside down. The word "elm" can appear as "nie," while the letter "b" may be written as "d," "p" or even "q."

They read block letters such as "EIS" (ice cream) backwards as figures: "513." Many dyslexics have difficulty with the three dimensions, which can make them clumsy.

Dyslexia was identified as a complaint toward the end of the 19th century by British and German ophthalmic surgeons and has

since been under constant review. But we still don't know what causes it.

Since external or recognisable neurological shortcomings are not apparent and the odd forms dyslexia often takes differ widely from individual to individual, some experts feel it is not a separate and distinct problem.

Educationalists in particular have often been tempted to dismiss sufferers as poor learners. Yet distraught teachers, despairing parents and upset children well know it is more than that.

Any attempt to take a closer look at the phenomenon is sure to raise fundamental issues such as how the mind works and how we learn to read and write.

How is it, for instance, that an intelligent child (or a creative adult or even a genius) can see the word in front of him back to front, upside down or completely jumbled up?

Why, for that matter, is the phenomenon three times more frequent among boys than among girls? There are theories by the dozen about dyslexia, but there is still no clear explanation. Since the turn of the century it has repeatedly been suspected of being due to poor vision. This suspicion is partly based on observations that poor readers' eye movements are ill-suited to the purpose.

But experts now feel inappropriate eye movements are a result of the failure to recognise words, not its cause. It is the brain that learns to read, not the eye. What, then, is wrong with the brain?

Brain damage used to be considered the cause, since people were known often to be unable to read and write after head injuries. But autopsies and ele-

ctroencephalogram analyses have largely ruled out injuries as the cause of dyslexia.

So if clearly identifiable brain damage is not to blame, what about more subtle damage to the brain in the womb or in early childhood?

A number of surveys indicate that the lead count in the air, physical traumas or oxygen shortage during birth are to blame for difficulty in learning to speak.

But closer scrutiny of family trees would suggest a hereditary connection. A fair number of experts favour the "late developer" theory that some children, for no particular reason, are later than others in being able to learn to read and write.

The likeliest explanation is still the theory put forward by the former senior surgeon at Iowa state psychiatric clinic, Samuel Torrey Orton.

In dealing with the mentally disturbed Dr. Orton noticed that some children did not just occasionally get letters and words wrong; they had a definite talent for writing in mirror image.

Some even wrote better in mirror image from right to left than the right way round. Viewed through a looking glass, their writing looked perfectly normal and read normally.

He was well aware that many left-handers, even the ambidextrous, found it easier to write in mirror image. Leonardo da Vinci often drew with his right hand while making mirror image notes with his left.

Dr. Orton as an experienced neurologist recalled that while both halves of the brain are in charge of various activities, one half is mainly responsible for supervising speech.

If both halves try to play a part in learning how to recognise and distinguish symbols and read them as words, then they might clash, leading to mirror image or disorderly perception.

He concluded that left-handedness could not be to blame, given that many dyslexics were right-handed. Unclarified or changing dominance of the two halves of the brain might account for the phenomenon.

Nowadays, happily, someone suffering from classic dyslexia can, given special teaching, learn how to read fairly fast and write fairly legibly.

But parents are advised to be careful. Unqualified or totally wrong methods are suggested. They range from trampoline jumping and avoiding food additives to psychotherapy and complicated eye training.

Experts are agreed that teaching is the most promising way to tackle the problem. In systematic individual lessons dyslexic children are carefully taught the essentials of phonetics: the sounds that belong to the letters that make up words.

Children have to be shown how to decipher the sounds from individual letters and groups of letters and put them together as words. As the problems vary from one dyslexic to another, teaching methods also have to vary from case to case.

Phonicians familiarise the child with the shape of a letter or the sound of a part of a word by allowing them to come to terms with it by means of several faculties at a time.

Children are shown a letter, say it out loud, write it in the air and on the black-board and can even touch it in the form of a three-

dimensional model. Once the child has learnt how to decipher (and codify), it can then read and write.

As Munich University psychologist, Dieter Betz, has devised a therapy to train children's faculty of perception while giving their self-confidence a boost.

The main aid used is an electronic device. The child can push a button to choose which of two symbols or words that have been projected on to a screen are identical.

If it gets it right, the green light flashes, giving the child a feeling of success. Dr. Betz has developed this treatment and works with older dyslexics too.

A speech consultant, Dr. Margaret Byrd Rawson, has arrived at findings that suggest dyslexia, if treated rightly, can be dealt with satisfactorily.

She has followed the progress of 20 men who suffered moderately or badly as dyslexics when they were boys but were given special teaching, using several senses.

All but one went on to university. Two became doctors, one a lawyer, two university professors, one a vice-chancellor, three teachers, two research scientists and three ran businesses of their own.

Three worked in middle management, one became an actor, one worked as a skilled tradesman and another as a factory charge-hand.

Not all dyslexics are sure to do as well in life even after the best possible treatment, but it seems clear that dyslexia need not mean a child is bound to be a failure in life simply because he (or she) has trouble with words. — Manchester Morgen.

Soviets develop skill in using Western money markets

By Mark Wood

Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is showing increasing sophistication in its use of Western financial markets, both to raise cash for its huge grain imports and to make profits for their own sake, Western bankers say.

The Russians' growing confidence and assertiveness has been spotlighted by an announcement from the London-based Moscow Narodny Bank that it is launching a 50-million-dollar bond, the first Soviet venture into Eurobonds since 1917.

Banking sources in Moscow and Western Europe said the decision was not as dramatic as it sounded. As a sterling bank the Narodny needed credit to offset the slide in the value of the pound and Eurobonds were the cheapest way to get it.

"But the bank has Russian masters and the bond issue shows they are getting more attuned to the ways of Western finance and more adventurous in their methods," one Moscow banker said.

Some financial analysts believe part of the cash being sought by the bank will go towards financing massive Soviet grain purchases in the United States, where Moscow has spent more than a billion dollars in the past six weeks.

But others see this as a secondary consideration and are more fascinated by the Soviets' growing flexibility in adopting purely capitalist banking methods to increase or spread their funds.

Nowhere has this been more evident than in the growing Soviet role in the international foreign exchange markets.

Jan Vanous, a research director with Wharton Econometrics in

Washington, describes the Soviets as "highly speculative players" who have become skilful at using huge sums and can transform markets by their activity.

Although the Narodny is involved in this field, most of the market-moving is done by the Moscow-based Bank for Foreign Trade and its team of dealers, many of them trained in London.

While the Soviet media regularly inveigh against the high value of the dollar, Mr. Vanous believes Moscow will always support it if it comes under pressure because a large chunk of Soviet reserve holdings is denominated in the U.S. currency.

"Although short-term cash needs may play a certain part in motivating the Russians' behaviour, the overall impression is that they are using the foreign exchange markets largely as a means to produce profits," one Western banker in Moscow said.

Moscow has also become more involved in Western finance this year by drawing major loans for the first time in nearly four years.

Since May it has raised three credits totalling \$525 million and found European and Arab banks more than eager to lend after overcoming their caution towards the Soviet bloc following Poland's debt crisis.

Only U.S. banks have so far shown no eagerness to become involved, but Western bankers in Moscow believe this reticence may be short-lived.

"The Soviet Union is a first-class credit risk and has a good repayment record. That makes it irresistible," said one.

Financial experts in the West and in Moscow warn strongly against assuming that a sudden thirst

for loans means the Soviets are facing an impending financial crisis.

While Moscow has a foreign bank debt of around \$17 billion, it also has foreign deposits of over \$12 billion. The experts say its loan-seeking means only that it does not want to draw on these funds.

"If they were facing a cash shortage we would have seen them raising more money on the gold market, no matter how low the price," one banker in Moscow said.

Economists in Zurich say Soviet activity in the gold market has been well below expectations. Credit Suisse has revised its forecast of Russian gold sales this year to 90 to 125 tonnes.

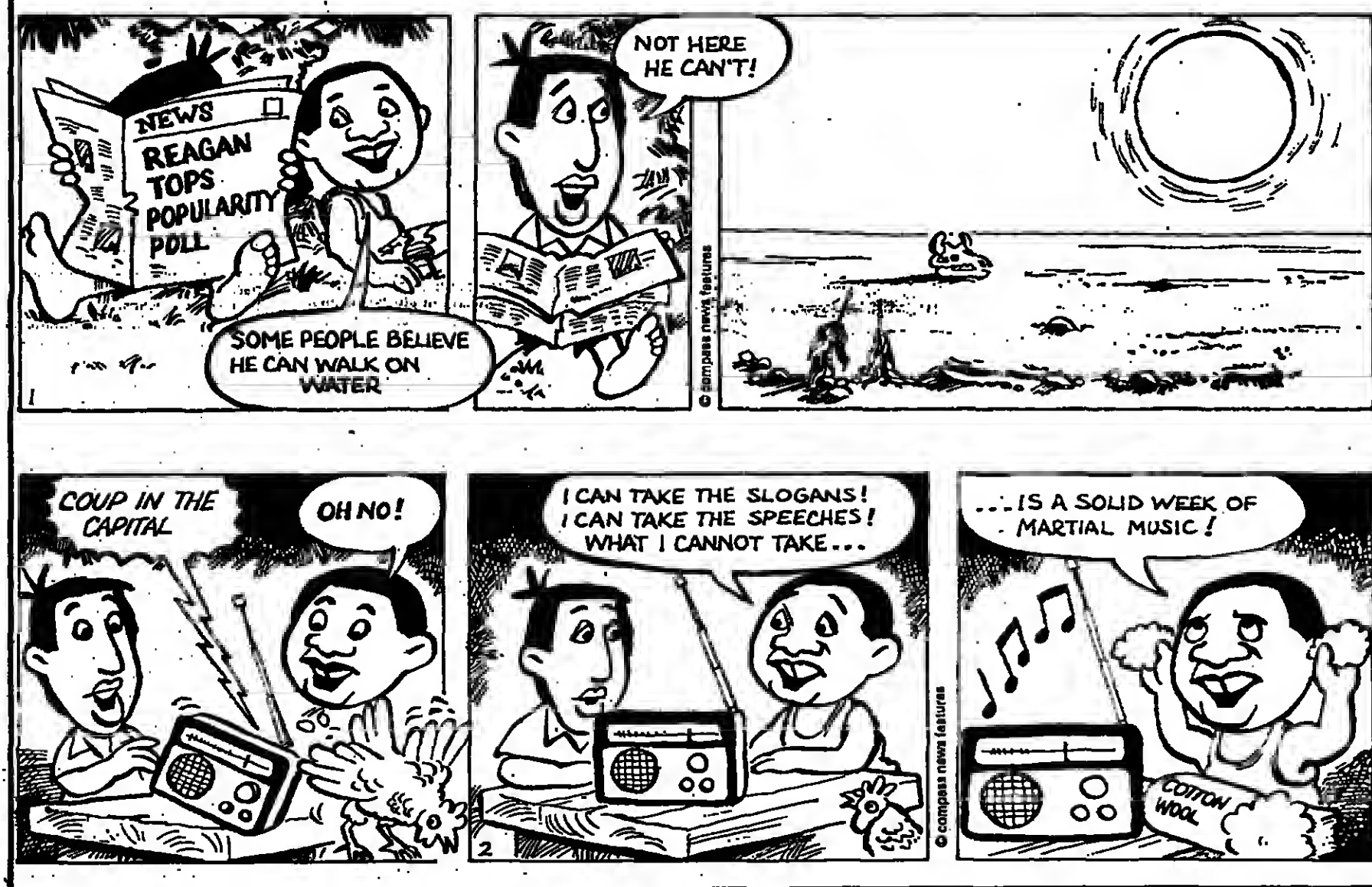
In 1981 the Soviet Union sold around 300 tonnes and market experts say it is simply unwilling to sell much at the present low price and apparently sees no pressing need to do so.

In the oil markets the picture is different, with Moscow continuing to sell in large volume on the Western market despite a slump in prices to around \$27.50 a barrel.

But businessmen in Moscow say this shows the Russians are trying to maintain their market share rather than rely heavily on oil for hard currency income.

So where is Moscow drawing the funds for grain purchases expected to reach a near-record 43 million tonnes this year and cost over eight billion dollars?

Finance experts say the Soviet Union may to a large extent tap a healthy balance of trade surplus built up in the past two years partly from increased gas exports to the West and rising arms sales to developing countries.



Danish students heavily in debt

By Michael Duggan

Reuter

COPENHAGEN — University students in Denmark are falling into debt and pressure is growing for a reform of study courses which many see as over-long and outdated.

Of the 50,000 students at the country's five universities, around 8,000 owe 150,000 crowns (\$14,300) or more and 1,500 of these owe more than 250,000 crowns (\$23,800).

Since many Danish students study until their mid-30s, those in debt may still be paying off what they owe at the age of 50 — if they ever settle up at all.

The figures come from Jakob Lange, in charge of student counselling at Copenhagen University and a member of the Danish Council for Educational Grants. He has written that many students are heading for what he called economic catastrophe.

Mr. Lange told Reuters that many students were unable to find work after graduating because of Europe's economic recession, which made it even harder to settle their debts. Some 62 per cent of 1982 arts graduates have not found work, he said.

The length of courses is a major reason for the debt. Students are normally expected to study for a Master's degree, which in theory takes a minimum of six years but in practice lasts an average 11, so that students are usually aged

between 29 and 32 on graduation. In Britain, by contrast, university students generally study for three to five years and may then immediately start earning.

Some two-thirds of Danish students finance their studies with a non-repayable state grant of up to 22,000 crowns (\$2,100) a year, but this is available only for the minimum study period plus one year.

Many students complain the grant is inadequate and find jobs to supplement their income. This bites into their study time, prolonging studies beyond the minimum period so they run out of grant funds and must borrow money to complete their degrees.

Banks can lend students up to 39,000 crowns (\$3,700) a year with a guarantee from the state that it will repay the bank if the student defaults during the 15-year repayment period. The state may then take court action to recover the amount owing from the student.

Helle Kofod, aged 37, has run up a debt of 250,000 crowns (\$24,000) with this easy-credit system since she started studying psychology in 1969 and still needs at least two years' more study to obtain her degree.

Helle, a divorcee with two children who lives in Copenhagen, said she actually borrowed only 50,000 crowns and the remaining 200,000 was interest on the loan.

When Helle defaulted on the bank loan, the state stepped in and

invited her to propose repayment terms. "I could have given them 500 crowns a month but I thought it was useless because the interest was 2,000 crowns a month at least."

She was taken to court, where she agreed to pay back 2,000 crowns a month, but to do this she must find a job of 40 hours a week instead of the present 30, which means less study time.

Shorter university courses might be one solution to the student debt problem, said Mr. Lange. But he said the universities were against such a move. Many academics believe that cutting the length of studies dilutes the quality of the degrees, not to mention reducing the number of academic jobs.

A recent proposal by the government to lower the normal minimum study period at universities from six years to five drew protests from university leaders, who said it makes no difference to the actual time students needed to complete degrees, which was determined by financial support available.

But the move to trim study time has won some support in the Danish press, where one commentator in the daily Boersen said Denmark's academic tradition had outlived its usefulness.

Lengthy years of study may increase a student's depth of knowledge, the commentator said, but very few graduates get jobs which require such high powers of research.

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Syria disqualified from Arab basketball

Saudi Arabia wins title

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Executive Committee of the Arab Basketball Federation (ABF) has decided to cancel Syria's results and disqualify the Syrian team in the second Arab Youth Basketball championship, currently being held here, because of fielding an overaged player in their team, an ABF spokesman said Monday evening.

The decision cost Syria the chance of retaining the title it won five years ago in Saudi Arabia. The ABF spokesman said that Saeed Khalifeh of Syria had played in the first championship and the federation had discovered that he was ineligible for the current championship being held in Amman.

The federation's decision also means that Saudi Arabia has won the Second Arab Youth Championship and Jordan takes the second position while Algeria is placed third.

Earlier Monday, Saudi Arabia successfully ended their quest for

the Arab Youth Basketball title with a victory against Palestine at Al Hussein Youth City's sports palace. The Saudis won the match 90-78 (38-32). The Palestinians played extremely well in at the beginning of the match, keeping the score level for the first 10 minutes of the match, but the determined Saudis, knowing that a defeat will put them out of the points reckoning, fought back bravely to end the first half at 38-32.

The Saudis came back in the second half full of energy, concentrating their moves on fast bre-

aks and zone defence. The Palestinians on the other hand were good enough to stand the pressure and keep the score margin small until they lost their captain and best scorer of the tournament, Nasser Bushnaq, who was ousted because of too many fouls.

Bushnaq's exit was a great blow to the Palestinians who seemed to collapse after the loss of their captain. The Saudis took advantage of the situation and pressed hard to secure a triumph.

The Arab Youth Basketball Championship ends Tuesday with Syria playing an exhibition match against the host, Jordan.

Algerian basketball team defeated the Kuwaiti team 66-60 despite the one-team system the Kuwaitis applied during the match.

In the first half-time Kuwaiti players were able to defend their basket well and scored 31 against 27 for the Algerian team who played man-to-man.

Connors beats Teltscher in Grand Prix tennis final

LOS ANGELES (R) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, despite complaining of fatigue, beat third-seeded Eliot Teltscher 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 Sunday to win the final of the \$255,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament here.

Connors, who has said all week that he was mentally exhausted, commented after his victory that he was just trying to get through the two-hour and five-minute match.

"I had to come out and bring up everything I had to play," Connors said after his 12th consecutive win against Teltscher.

"I would have loved to be off there in two sets, believe me. We both did a lot of running out there today."

Connors, who did not win a point on Teltscher's powerful serve through three games, managed to break through in the seventh for the set.

Back-to-back service breaks in the second set gave Teltscher a 5-4

advantage. He won the set, evening the match with yet another break in the 10th game.

Teltscher held two break points in the second game of the third set and won in the sixth, but Connors survived to hold. He managed to break Teltscher's serve in the third game which carried him to his record-setting 104th singles crown.

Asked if he saw anybody challenging that record, 32-year-old Connors snapped: "Not as long as I'm around."

Teltscher, 25, said of his opponent: "He looked a little slow out there today."

"It's nice to be in the final but I'm a little disappointed. If there was a time to beat him, this was my chance."

"I had a good chance to break his serve if I played the big points better. But I couldn't find consistency out there today."

Connors collected \$36,000 for winning Teltscher, whose ranking has dropped to 17, the lowest of his career, received \$18,000 as runner-up.

Players' strike rocks Spanish soccer

MADRID (R) — Spain's professional soccer players have hung up their boots for the third time in four years in a strike for better contract terms which has rattled Spanish soccer and threatens to bankrupt its clubs.

More than 1,500 professionals from the country's top three divisions responded to last week's decision by the Spanish Footballers' Association (AFE) to call an indefinite strike to press for more flexible hiring conditions.

The clubs, among them such famous sides as Barcelona, Real Madrid and Athletic de Bilbao, retaliated last weekend by fielding amateur and junior players in place of the strikers.

But match attendances plummeted and a government mediator later ruled against the move, effectively blocking the clubs from continuing league games while the strike goes on.

This weekend's games were postponed by the clubs following Thursday night's breakdown of talks for the second time in 24 hours.

Clubs fear the strike will reduce gates and other revenue and hit budgets already riddled with debts

and rising costs.

"The strike decision puts Spanish football in the most critical point of its history. As the sport was already going through a bad time, it may lead to an irreversible situation," said Real Madrid president Luis de Carlos.

But AFE says the stoppage, the first to receive such wide support, is the result of long-standing grievances over contract restrictions and tax and social security treatment.

"The only way to convince the administration and the clubs of our strength is to give them a good beating," said AFE president and former first division player Juan Jose Iriarte.

"This strike should be the starting point for solving the problem of the archaic structures of Spanish soccer."

The clubs have responded by suspending the strikers' pay and barring them from training installations.

"It's not an economic disaster for the clubs but for the players because the money we don't receive is the money they won't receive," said Barcelona president Jose Luis Nunez.

But the clubs admit the stoppage could not have come at a worse moment. They are currently negotiating with state television and several radio stations for increased match broadcast fees to help offset their financial problems.

The strike has frozen these talks and moves by the clubs to gain a bigger share of the state-run pools competition. De Carlos said: "Let's not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Another consequence of the strike is a threat by the six Spanish clubs involved in this year's European competitions — Athletic de Bilbao, Barcelona, Real Madrid, Atletico de Madrid, Real Betis and Valladolid — to risk UEFA sanctions and withdraw from the matches if the players' strike goes on.

The six have agreed to consult UEFA over the possible sanctions and seek postponements.

At the root of the professional protest are tough contract terms which tie the player to the club even after his contract expires, giving them first option to re-sign him and heading off possible successful offers from other clubs.

The rules, set by the Spanish Football Federation, also set deadlines for contract signings which mean players who miss the August 31 deadline have to wait up to three months without pay or training before they can apply again.

Clubs argue the rules are necessary to regulate hirings and maintain continuity in their sides.

Previous protests by professional players against contract conditions occurred in 1980 and 1981 when they staged brief strikes but obtained no lasting solution to their demands.

The players also want their earnings from contract fees, salaries and bonuses to be treated as regular income by the government and not to be put in a special tax bracket.

In addition, they are seeking social security coverage similar to that of normal salaried workers. They also want a share in the benefits sought by clubs for TV broadcasts, citing their right to manage their own images.

"I hope the fans, who are badly informed, understand that our demands are fair and that we're workers like all the others," said Real Madrid forward Juan Gomez "Juanito".

But the fans have shown signs that they will not be easily deprived of their favourite sport. At some of last Sunday's games, there were shouts of "don't come back" directed at the absent professionals.

Not all professional players support the strike. Second division Cadiz's veteran goalkeeper Francisco Ruiz Brenes, 37, known as "Super-Paco", risked being branded as a scab by his professional team-mates by playing last Sunday.

He said: "The ones who really benefit from football are us players and with the state the game is in it'll only take one or two strikes and that will be the end of it."

Jones relinquishes WBC's title

LONDON (R) — Colin Jones, the World Boxing Council's (WBC) leading welterweight contender, has voluntarily relinquished his Commonwealth title to concentrate on his World Championship ambitions.

Jones has withdrawn from next month's defence of his crown against fellow-Briton Sylvester Mittee and Hankers after a third meeting with WBC champion Milton McCrory of the United States.

McCrory beat 25-year-old Jones for the title in their second monumental fight last year after the first was drawn. Monday Jones said: "McCrory has one more voluntary defence to make, and then he must face me again as number one challenger."

"I am not in full training, but I am ticking over. I have had two hard fights in Wales this year, and they have kept me in trim. But the Commonwealth title fight would be an unnecessary risk especially as I am so close to another crack at the world crown."

Jones said his manager, Eddie Thomas, would be in America later this month to watch Don Curry of the U.S. defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) title against Italian Nino la Rocca.

"Nothing is definite yet but I should have a title fight against one or other champion fixed up soon," said Jones, ranked third by the WBA.

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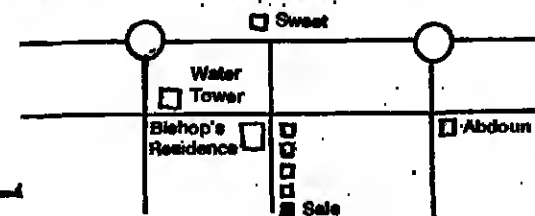
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Dollar fever continues

LONDON (R) — Dollar fever continued to grip world currency markets Monday pushing the pound sterling below \$1.25 and forcing the German mark and other leading currencies to new lows.

Dealers in leading European financial centres were unable to offer any logical reason for the latest bout of dollar buying. U.S. economic data released last week pointed to some slowdown in activity easing pressure on interest rates, usually a key factor affecting demand for a currency.

"Everybody just wants dollars," a leading London dealer said.

Policy-makers in major European capitals appear untroubled, as their exporters cash in, selling more to the United States and adding to a massive U.S. trade deficit with the rest of the world.

But the West German Bundesbank (central bank) spent another \$50 million to meet demand. The dollar was set at a new 11-1/2 year high of 3.0621 marks at Monday's Frankfurt fixing.

The multi-billion-dollar puzzle for currency dealers is how long the latest dollar rise will last.

A senior Swiss bank dealer in Zurich said: "The question is now to spot the time when it's going to turn around." A dealer in London added, "The higher it goes the more nervous everyone gets over

its staying power."

According to influential Wall Street economist Mr. Henry Kaufman of stockbrokers Salomon Brothers they will wait a while. In an interview in Monday's Paris financial daily Les Echos he said that the dollar was unlikely to fall decisively before the second half of 1985.

The pound sterling was forced down below \$1.25 in early afternoon trading in London, plunging the currency down to a record low of 77.5 pence of its 1975 value on a trade-weighted basis. But it fared no worse than other major currencies.

Latest reports on two major U.K. industrial disputes cancelled each other out with yet another setback in the six-month long coalminers strike offset by prospects of a settlement in the related dockers' action, dealers said.

Zurich dealers quoted the dollar at a seven-year high of 2.5010 Swiss francs at mid-day.

At the Milan fix the U.S. unit reached a new all-time high of 1,855 Italian lira.

In Paris the dollar was fixed at a record high of 9.3535 French francs. But the authorities let the franc rise against the mark to 3.0651 francs, its highest for over six months.

West German policy-makers have been making clear they are not worried about the latest spe-

culative rush into the dollar.

Inflation, a major German pre-occupation, had not gone up so there is no pressure on the Bundesbank to raise interest rates.

In Frankfurt, West Germany's financial centre, Ms. Chris Zwermann, foreign exchange adviser at leading U.S. bank Manufacturers Hanover Trust, explained: "The decisive factors have been political statements that the high dollar is not harming the economy and belief (that) German rates are headed down."

Gold showed some resistance to the higher dollar reflecting concern about a black goldminers' dispute in South Africa, dealers said. It traded around \$338 an ounce at midday in London, down from Friday's closing \$341.50.

In Tokyo sterling sank to a record low, and the West German mark took its worst hammering for 11-1/2 years as the U.S. dollar rode high on Asian foreign exchange markets Monday.

Early hectic dollar buying in Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore pushed sterling down to \$1.2610 before it staged a mild recovery to \$1.2619 on news that the British dock strike could end this week.

The mark touched a low of 3.0425 against the dollar compared with 3.0265 in London on Friday. Sterling was quoted at 1.2690 to the dollar on European exchanges before the weekend break.

Currency dealers in Tokyo said the rush for dollars was based on continued expectations that U.S. interest rates would stay high.

Israel devalues shekel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's new bipartisan unity government Monday announced a nine per cent devaluation of the shekel as it moved swiftly to tackle the nation's critical economic problems.

The Israeli currency was devalued to a new rate of 396 to the U.S. dollar, the finance ministry said in a statement broadcast by state radio.

Israel's cabinet, headed by Labour Party leader Mr. Shimon Peres acted within hours of a ministerial session Sunday that decided to cut subsidies on foodstuffs and government spending by \$1 billion, about five per cent of the annual budget.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai told a news conference after Sunday's cabinet meeting that Israel's economic plight was "bad, even worse than I had imagined."

Monday's announcement said the shekel devaluation was part of an overall programme to help the economy, hit by 400 per cent annual inflation and a large balance of payments deficit.

Mr. Mordechai told reporters Sunday the \$1 billion spending cut was the first in a series of moves aimed at bringing inflation under control and lowering living standards to 1982 levels.

The economic recovery programme launched by the multi-party coalition raises an austerity prospect for Israelis and touched off political controversy from both right and left at Sunday's ministerial talks.

Mr. Peres took office only last Friday at the head of a broad-

based coalition, installed after inconclusive general election results.

Cabinet sources said many of the objections made by ministers of the Labour Party and right-wing Likud were the same as those made in the former Likud-led coalition. Objections were immediately raised to the \$1 billion spending cuts.

Prime Minister Peres and Economic Planning Minister Gad Yacobi of the Labour Party, together with Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Mr. Mordechai of the Likud, meanwhile tried to work out a prices and wages policy with the powerful Histadrut labour federation.

The finance minister has called for an agreed policy to control salaries and prices, saying it is a "cornerstone of our programme to rehabilitate the economy."

But Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kassar cautioned Sunday that the federation "will not treat the new Labour-led coalition any differently than the previous government. If workers' incomes are not protected we will call for industrial action, as in the past."

He added, however, that the unions were "ready to do their part to restore the economy." The recommended budget cut would apply to all ministries. Education Minister Yitzhak

Navon of Labour immediately warned against further reductions being made in his sector, while Housing Minister David Levy of Likud said additional cuts in public services would chiefly affect working classes already suffering from reduced welfare grants.

Other ministers objected to planned reductions in food subsidies, saying they would mainly hit low-income groups. But all ministers agreed to discuss trimming their budgets this week.

State radio said Monday petrol prices would immediately rise by nine per cent, in line with the devaluation.

Mr. Mordechai said Sunday about half the projected budget cut would be achieved by eliminating subsidies on fuel and basic foodstuffs, measures that will directly affect Israelis' everyday lives, and the other half would come from government ministries.

He promised the government would not hit savings and would try to minimise unemployment.

Past attempts to slash spending have been thwarted by bitter inter-ministerial conflict.

Government officials say Mr. Peres is planning a trip to Washington to ask for emergency U.S. aid in the next few weeks and wanted tough economic measures implemented before he left.

Apart from inflation, the new government has inherited the world's highest per capita foreign debt — \$23 billion and foreign currency reserves well below the \$3 billion considered by economists as a minimum working level.

Ministers start world trade meeting

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Ministers and top officials from 15 developing and industrialised countries Sunday began two days of informal meetings to discuss world trade problems.

Mr. Tarcisio Marciano Da Rocha, coordinator for international affairs at the Brazilian finance ministry, told journalists the meeting is limited to senior level and is private to allow a frank exchange of views.

The talks have no fixed agenda but diplomatic sources said they would examine ways of breaking the deadlock which led to the failure of the last round of talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November, 1982.

The Rio meeting provides an opportunity to discuss informally how to move away from the entrenched positions adopted by many participants at the GATT talks.

Participants include U.S. Trade Representative William Brock, West German Economy Minister Martin Bangemann and Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi.

Other countries represented are Australia, Argentina, Canada, India, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel and European Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp are also taking part. Brazil's Finance Minister Emílio Góes Monteiro is chairing the Rio talks which follow a similar gathering held in Washington in May at the invitation of Mr. Brock.

Developing countries are expected to stress how increased protectionism by industrialised countries and high international interest rates are impeding the growth of world trade and economic development of Third World nations, the diplomatic sources said.

Raw material exporting countries might also group together to express their concern over low commodity prices and how they see agriculture and export policies in the U.S. and European Community as disrupting natural trade flows and depressing prices.

The role of international commodity agreements in the future of world trade is also likely to be discussed.

Mr. Brock said Sunday he hoped the top level meeting will

pave the way for progress on GATT.

He told reporters the meeting should improve understanding of the problems facing international trade.

"We are sharing ideas and we are trying to increase our mutual understanding of our problems and through that process to create an atmosphere in which we can make progress in the more formal session (of GATT) in Geneva," Mr. Brock said.

Asked whether the U.S. had been accused of protectionism by developing countries at Sunday morning's session Mr. Brock said the U.S. was responsible for half the current growth in world trade and that its imports from Third World countries were growing faster than ever before.

China plans to eliminate food rationing

PEKING (R) — Strict food rationing in China, which began shortly after the communist takeover in 1949, is almost a thing of the past except for some items including grain and cooking oil, an official magazine said Monday.

Ordinary Chinese people in Peking confirmed that it was now possible to buy any food in the city without ration coupons pro-

vided it was in season. Peking Review said China's city dwellers were finding that their previously prized coupons for food and other essential items like soap, cigarettes and cotton were now virtually waste paper.

The magazine said the government planned to concentrate on producing scarce commodities and luxury items until all rationing

disappeared. Local Chinese said even rationed commodities were available in the multitude of peasant "free" markets which sprang up after sweeping agricultural reforms initiated by top Chinese leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s.

China faced with a devastated economy after years of war, started rationing cotton in 1953, and other items quickly followed. Supplies were especially tight during the period 1959-61 and 1966-76, the magazine said.

These were the years of the great leap forward and the cultural revolution when the late chairman Mao Tse-tung launched radical leftist economic and social policies which severely hit China's industry and agriculture.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares ended the first day of the new account mixed after a lower opening with prices helped by the possibility of a settlement to the British docks dispute, dealers said. At 1530 hours the F.T.S.E. 100 index was up 0.7 at 1110.3 having dipped to 1104.2 at 1000 hours.

Among leaders Thorn EMI was up 12p at 411, Plessey gained 4p to 206 as did GEC at 218 after 220, Beecham halved a 4p gain at 358 while BTR fell 9p to 487 and Lucas lost 8p at 227.

Government bonds erased mid-session gains of up to 1/4 point to show falls of around 1/4 point by the close on weaker sterling, dealers said. North American and golds were weaker.

Banks ended firm after a weak opening on adverse weekend press comment. Natwest closed 10p higher at 497 after 484 and Barclays added 5p at 479 after 469. Insurances were mixed with Equity and Law 7p up at 200 and Guardian Royal 2p off at 586.

Oils were dull but mostly off the session's lower levels with Dome 10p higher at 185 while B.P. lost 11p at 495 after 493 and Shell 14p at 661 after 658, both ex-dividend.

Tarmac eroded a 6p rise to 2p at 456 after interims while Delagety returned to 442 after 448 on annual results. Fisons ended 2p up at 223 after 225 ahead of figures Tuesday and Brooke Bond rose 1p to 115p on its forecast of record profits.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2515/2525	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3139/42	Canadian dollars
	3.0620/30	West German marks
	3.4505/15	Dutch guilders
	2.5205/15	Swiss francs
	61.58/61.61	Belgian francs
	9.3800/50	French francs
	1883.75/1885.75	Italian lire
	246.53/63	Japanese yen
	8.6265/6315	Swedish crowns
	8.6350/6400	Norwegian crowns
	8.6350/6400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	337.75/338.25	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LASIE

VAINE

DUBUSE

TUPIRD

Now arrange the colored letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TITLE RIGOR GIMLET WINNOW
Answer: What happened to the bell that fell into the water? — IT WAS "RINGING" WET

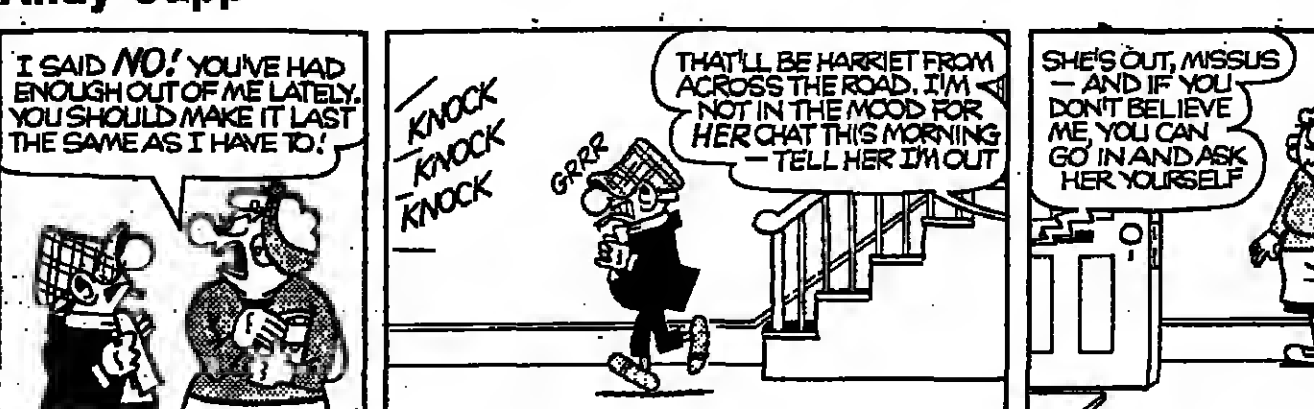
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



UAW, G.M. talks fail

DETROIT (R) — Talks between the United Auto Workers (UAW) union and strike-hit General Motors (G.M.) over a new national labour contract were suspended Monday until Tuesday after the two sides failed to reach agreement, the union said.

"We're sorry to announce that after almost 20 hours of continuous bargaining we have been unable to reach a tentative agreement with General Motors," the union said in a statement.

"Although we've made some progress during that period, significant differences remain between the parties on the principal issues. We are recessing the talks until Tuesday morning," the statement added.

Earlier, union sources had said the two sides would conclude the pact covering G.M.'s 350,000 workers Monday and were close to resolving strikes over local issues at 12 G.M. plants called at midnight on Friday when the last national contract expired.

G.M. said 5,000 workers at a plant in Flint were told not to report to work Monday because assembly there had been shut down.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening when it would be wise for you to be alert for problems that require care and thought in solving where some nervous tension and strain are concerned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to keep any promises made, and be careful in motion in the morning. The evening can present a problem at home.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A monetary affair may seem hard for you to handle in the morning, but it is not the case. Use care in driving.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may be irritated in the morning, but try to maintain your equilibrium. Don't take any chances with finances later.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) A private anxiety could keep you from progressing as you had planned, if you permit.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't be forceful with others in trying to gain a goal that means much to you; then handle duties well and be efficient.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure you handle outside duties exactly and then do likewise in going after personal desires.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Don't go off on any tangents and be sure you handle practical affairs very wisely now. Listen to what a new contact has to say.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be conscientious in handling some obligation and don't argue over it. Someone gives you an idea that is puzzling to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A rather silly pal could irritate you today, if you permit, and tonight your mate may be moody.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Although your labors may seem boring in the morning, get them done just the same.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A day to settle small issues at work, so do so. Forget social pleasures for the day and evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If something does not suit you at home, be silent and take care later you do not over-spend for anything.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be quite nervous and irritated and should get a good deal of rest in early childhood if the life is to become successful. A practical kind of education is best here, and the field of selling is ideal for your progeny. Be certain, diet is right.

THE Daily Crossword

by R.M. McWhirk

ACROSS

1 Sign of injury

5 Skiffful

9 Moistened with drippings

14 Eskiers

15 Bradley

16 NY city

17 "now that April's there"

20 Maxim

21 "Nanette"

22 Choir voice

23 Pittsburgh product

24 Concludes

25 Twelve-month

26 Robe

28 Conduit

30 Cigar end

33 High card

35 Good-bye, Juan

38 Slick

39 Substance

40 Cleaned out a harbor

42 Parent sheep

43 "Met" production

45 Notable time

46 Part of AMA: abbr.

47 Recruits' station

50 And others: abbr.

52 Hebrew month

54 Party snack

56 Small bird

60 "No sooner said than —"

61 Black

62 Guam city

63 "— both ends" (Milky)

66 — France

67 OED word

68 Castle serif

69 Concise

70 "— little tenderness" (Antlered animal)

71 Antlered animal

DOWN

1 Weavers' fence

2 "— an arrow into the air"

3 Dull finish

4 One with a patron

5 John —

6 Cardinal's title

7 Eucharist cloth

8 Drifts

9 Marsh

10 Soothed

11 Certain hunting

12 Afr. aunt

13 Witch of —

14 Machete-like knife

19 A — for news

27 "— and Peace"

29 Mass

30 Selfishness

31 Apex

32 Ballerina

34 Neth. commune

36 Cries of pain

37 Tokyo coin

39 Drop bait gently

40 — Packers

41 Devour

44 Peruses again

46 Trued

48 Unsealed, postally

49 Pad

51 On — with (equal to)

52 Let in

53 Creator of Sherlock

55 "— is human..."

57 Antiquated

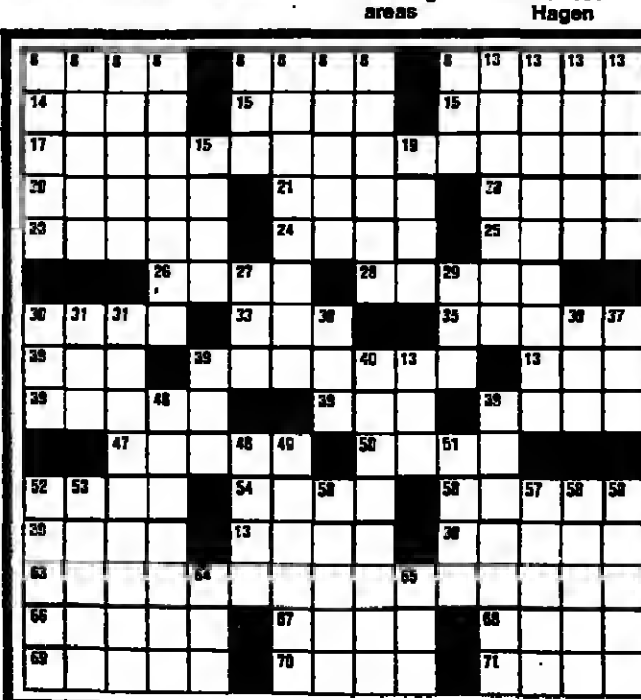
58 Senseless

59 Spud

64 Bom

65 Actress

66 Hagen



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Gromyko visit becomes election issue in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — The activities of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during his coming visit to the United States have become an issue in the presidential election campaign though he is expected to stick to a familiar Soviet line in meetings with President Reagan and Walter Mondale.

By arranging a New York session with Mr. Gromyko one day before Mr. Reagan meets the veteran Soviet minister in Washington on Sept. 28, the Democratic presidential challenger was treading delicate ground.

But he and his aides went out of their way to counter possible accusations that he might be interfering in the president's constitutional duty to conduct foreign affairs.

As Mr. Mondale prepared Monday to concentrate on arms control while campaigning in the Midwest and California, aides emphasised he would urge Mr. Gromyko not to delay negotiations with Washington and would make clear that "there is only one president at a time."

Mr. Gromyko was not expected to bring to the meetings any new proposals to break the arms control deadlock.

A high-level Soviet official made clear that Moscow was seeking concessions from the United States, declaring that the results of the meeting with Mr. Reagan would depend on what "luggage" the American side brought to it.

Stanislav Menshikov, an adviser to the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, told television interviewers: "If the luggage is the same that we've been inspecting for the last few years, then the meeting may prove to be just another meeting."

He repeated the Soviet demand for withdrawal of new U.S. nuclear missiles from Europe before Moscow resumes any nuclear weapons negotiations.

The Reagan administration also indicated that it expected only modest results from the Reagan-Gromyko meeting. Possibly its sole achievement would be a reduction of tensions, Vice

President George Bush said. Administration officials were taking a relaxed view of Mr. Gromyko's meeting with Mr. Mondale.

"I think it's fine," Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said. "I hope he softens up Mr. Gromyko."

President Reagan's failure to meet Soviet officials has been a theme of Mr. Mondale's struggling campaign.

Mr. Reagan's meeting with Mr. Gromyko will be his first with a high-level Soviet official since he came to office in January 1981 and is widely seen as an effort to counter criticism on that score.

Mr. Mondale's own plan to meet Mr. Gromyko was viewed as an attempt to lessen the impact of the White House meeting. Mr. Mondale's talks will be sandwiched between Mr. Gromyko's meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz and with Mr. Reagan.

In announcing his own talks, Mr. Mondale said he believed the leaders of the two superpowers should meet annually and repeated his own pledge to seek a U.S.-Soviet summit within six months if elected.



PAPAL BLESSING: Pope John Paul II during the current papal tour of the North American nation (AP wirephoto)

Punjab police chief says Sikh extremists operate from Pakistan

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists responsible for a new wave of violence are operating from hideouts in neighbouring Pakistan, Punjab's Director General of Police, K. S. Dhillon, said Monday.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said Mr. Dhillon told a press conference in the Punjab town of Jullundur that 25 suspects had been taken in for questioning about the massacre of eight Hindu bus passengers last week.

The attack was the worst outbreak of violence since the Indian army took control of Punjab state three months ago.

"Mr. Dhillon stated that the extremists were operating from across the Pakistan border," PTI said.

"There are many pockets on both sides of the River Ravi where the terrorists could meet their Pakistani mentors with impunity," Mr. Dhillon said.

The Ravi river runs along the India-Pakistan border in Punjab state.

Mr. Dhillon said the bus massacre did not indicate an overall deterioration in security in Punjab state and in fact there had been a "qualitative improvement" in law and order.

Asked what action police planned on Oct. 1 when the five high priests of the Sikh religion plan to lead a march on their holiest shrine the Golden Temple, Mr. Dhillon replied: "Law and order will be maintained at all costs."

The high priests have said they will not call off the march unless

the army withdraws from the Golden Temple.

Meanwhile Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday faced a renewed electoral threat from her political opposition after N.T. Rama Rao's reinstatement as chief minister of Andhra Pradesh state.

Several national opposition leaders described Mr. Rama Rao's return to office after a stormy month out of power as a victory against Mrs. Gandhi four months before national elections are due.

"It's a victory for the people. It is also the first time all the national opposition groups have stood together. It is a new trend," Mr.

Rama Rao told Reuters after he was sworn in Sunday at Hyderabad, the state capital.

Mr. Rama Rao was unexpectedly reinstated as the southern state's chief minister by former State Governor Shankar Dayal Sharma who invited him to form a government.

Mr. Rama Rao said he would seek a vote of confidence in the state assembly on Thursday.

He was dismissed on Aug. 16 by former State Governor Ram Lal on grounds that he had lost his majority, and replaced by Mr. Bhaskara Rao who was given a month to prove his strength in the assembly.

Sino-Indian talks begin in Peking

PEKING (Agencies) — China and India began a fifth round of talks over their disputed Himalayan border Monday amid declarations of goodwill but little to indicate that any startling progress will be made.

The two delegations started their discussions this morning after a banquet Sunday night at which Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said he hoped this round of talks would achieve new progress.

Official statements after previous talks have gone little further than to express the firm intention that the dispute can be settled peacefully by negotiation rather than with guns, as both sides tried to do in 1962.

But optimism for the latest talks was bolstered last month by a trade agreement between China and India, the first formal pact between the two sides since 1954.

Asian diplomats said the agreement was a key step towards sweeping away the years of brooding violence along the Sino-Indian border.

The trade agreement awarded each side "most favoured nation" status. It aimed to boost annual trade to \$1 billion a year within five years from the current \$150 million.

But Western diplomats believed there were too many outstanding areas of mistrust and vested interest to allow any quick breakthrough on the border question.

India says China occupies 38,000 square kilometres of Indian territory, New Delhi lays claim to a total 130,000 square kilometres of land.

A major block to progress has been Peking's special relationship with Pakistan, the diplomats said. India has expressed concern over Pakistan's close military ties with China and over reports of Sino-Pakistan nuclear cooperation, which both countries have denied.

On the other side, China has not been happy about India's close Soviet ties. It has also been irritated by its tacit support for Tibetan exiles who now live in north India with their leader, the Dalai Lama.

The talks are due to continue until Sept. 22. In New Delhi, about 150 Tibetans staged a 24-hour hunger strike in front of the Chinese embassy here Monday to protest the talks. The protesters

issued copies of a letter to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, which said exiled Tibetans living in India would not accept any decisions that might be taken during the week-long meeting.

Mr. Singh said before leaving New Delhi that India was prepared to go "a few steps further" to resolve the long standing differences, but would not give up its well-established position on the border.

At the fourth round of talks in New Delhi last October, the Chinese agreed for the first time to consider India's sector-by-sector proposal while not abandoning their desire for a comprehensive solution.

"The two sides really haven't probed each other on how far they'll go," said one source close to the talks. He said past negotiations, begun in December 1981, dealt mostly with principles and procedures.

The meetings were closed to the international press.

China has controlled Tibet since 1951.

"Tibet belongs to Tibet and China does not have any right whatsoever to decide on anything concerning Tibet," said the New Delhi protesters' letter.

Secret documents reveal U.K. advised U.S. against involvement in Vietnam

WASHINGTON (AP) — When the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) defence pact was being formulated 30 years ago, Britain's prime minister sent a word of advice to U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It said in part:

"In no foreseeable circumstances, except possibly a local rescue, could British troops be used in Indo-China and if we were asked our opinion, we should advise against United States local intervention except for rescue."

It was June, 1954, and Winston Churchill was speaking against the backdrop of the defeat of France in the first Vietnam war. The top secret message was among more than 1,000 pages of previously highly classified documents on policy deliberations involving East Asia released last week by the U.S. State Department for the years 1952-1954.

"Personally I think (Premier Pierre) Mendes-France whom I do not know has made up his mind to clear out (of Vietnam) on the best terms available," Mr. Churchill observed. "If that is so, I think he is right."

Although he advised against solo U.S. intervention, the British wartime leader endorsed the idea of "establishing a firm front against Communism in the Pacific sphere."

"We should certainly have a (SEATO) corresponding to NATO in the Atlantic and European sphere," he said. The British wanted India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Burma to join the pact. None did except Pakistan, leading to strains in U.S.-India relations.

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who came up with the idea of the SEATO collective defence in April, 1954, while Vietnam fighting was still underway between French forces and the Vietnamese, apparently had misgivings about the treaty before it was signed in Manila in September, 1954.

The original participants were: Australia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States.

Secretary Charles E. Wilson to the National Security Council in April, 1954.

It said in part "for the foreseeable future U.S. power will be an essential element in developing and maintaining a position of military strength. It is equally obvious that inordinate reliance is placed upon U.S. power and too little upon non-Communist countries in the area."

"Basic to the establishment of a non-Communist position of strength in the Far East is the rehabilitation of the Japanese military forces — not along the lines of the ultra-national military attitude of pre-World War II, but along moderate and controlled lines that will enable Japan to exert a stabilising influence on the Far East," the joint chiefs declared.

They added "there are indications that the Japanese government and people are beginning to view rearmament in an increasingly realistic light and that a healthy military revival will emerge in due course."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff 30 years ago thought a military revival in Japan would carry certain risks but pointed to counteracting factors.

There would be restrictions because of economic and political factors, the chiefs said. Also "so long as the United States furnishes the principal offensive air and naval elements of the combined military forces in the Far East, adequate safeguards against the (revival) of Japanese military power would be provided," they added.

British dock strike could end this week

LONDON (R) — A three-week-old national dock strike which has paralysed key British ports could end later this week after successful talks between the Dockers' Union and port employers Sunday.

The talks between the Transport and General Workers Union, the state-owned British Steel Corporation and the Clyde Port Authority in Scotland, ended with local union leaders saying the main reason for the strike had been resolved.

The dispute, linked to a six-month strike in Britain's state-run coalmining industry, began at British Steel's Scottish Hunterston terminal over the use of non-union labour to unload imported coal destined for the nearby Ravenscraig Works.

The port authority said in a statement it was "pleased the meeting was so productive."

The next step is for a special meeting of national dockers' delegates to be called to consider the Hunterston dockers' recommendations.

A glimmer of hope also appeared in the miners' strike, dragging on into its 28th week Monday, with a suggestion from Miners' President Arthur Scargill that the union was prepared to present its case to a third party.

Mr. Scargill said the third party, which he did not name, would be "an independent body, not for adjudicating for arbitrating but in the hope that our case can be listened to and the board's case heard, so a negotiated settlement can be concluded."

7 European cities more expensive than New York

BRUSSELS — Seven European cities are more expensive than New York to live and work in, according to a Brussels-based consulting organisation. Management Information Consulting Associates S.A. said in a report that U.S. businessmen and tourists travelling in Europe would find only Oslo, Copenhagen and Helsinki significantly dearer than New York. Living costs were also slightly higher in Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna and Frankfurt.

The statement said the strong dollar had brought down living costs for Americans abroad since 1981 when a similar survey found 14 European cities more expensive than New York. The dearest European city, Oslo, has living costs 15 per cent higher than in New York, whereas the dearest city three years ago, Stockholm, was then 43 per cent more expensive. Of the 16 cities surveyed, Madrid and Lisbon remained the cheapest.

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Sacked Soviet military chief to head academy

MOSCOW (R) — Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, dismissed as Soviet chief of staff, has been appointed to head a Moscow staff college, a U.S. military expert said Sunday.

William Jackson, a former arms control adviser to the Carter Administration, told U.S. reporters that he had learnt of Marshal Ogarkov's appointment in meetings with senior Soviet foreign policy and military officials last week.

He said Marshal Ogarkov, 66, was to head the Voroshilov Academy for Staff Officers in Moscow, a post now held by a general.

This was the first word of Ogarkov's fate since an official announcement on Sept. 6 that he had been dismissed by his deputy Sergei Akhromeyev in connection with his transfer to another post.

Western diplomats, who had previously regarded Marshal Ogarkov as a rising figure in the Soviet power structure, said he had clearly been removed from office in disfavour.

Soviet sources confirmed Ogarkov had been demoted but were unable to give reasons.

Andreotti remark sparks political storm with Bonn

ROME (AP) — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, by saying that the two Germanies should remain divided, has once again managed to spark a political storm with an Italian ally and divide his own government with a handful of words.

Mr. Andreotti, considered one of Italy's craftiest and most powerful politicians, has frequently created havoc at home and raised eyebrows abroad over impromptu statements that differ from official government policy.

His comments Thursday night during a Communist Party festival that "there are two German states and there must remain two German states" affronted West German officials, embarrassed the Italian government and threatened a major row between the two North Atlantic Treaty Organisation allies.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl let it be known through his press spokesman that he was "extraordinarily displeased" by fellow Christian Democrat Andreotti's remarks.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called the remarks a "serious insult" and summoned Italy's ambassador to West Germany to explain Mr. Andreotti's stance.

In an attempt to calm the storm, Italian Premier Bettino Craxi released a message Sunday in which he told Mr. Kohl that Italy has the "highest respect" for the West German constitution.

Mr. Craxi apparently was referring to an article in the West German constitution calling for an eventual re-unification with Communist East Germany.

Nuclear facilities protected, Zia says

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said Monday Pakistan had taken measures to protect its nuclear facilities against any external attack.

He was speaking to reporters about press reports in the United States of a possible India-Pakistan conflict including an attack on Pakistan's nuclear plants.

Gen. Zia said Islamabad had sought clarification of the reports, but did not specify from whom. He said he hoped the reports would "not be any near to the reality."

Asked if Pakistan had taken adequate measures to protect its nuclear facilities, he said: "Every country does everything possible to defend itself."

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Detained U.S. seamen to be freed, Soviets say

WASHINGTON (R) — A Soviet official has indicated that five detained American seamen will be freed soon and the U.S. State Department says it is in contact with Moscow over the incident.

Communist Party Central Committee Adviser Stanislav Menshikov said in television interview from Moscow Sunday that the five seamen and their fishing supply boat, seized between Alaska and Siberia, presented no danger to the Soviet Union.

He did not know why Moscow had refused to allow U.S. diplomats to see the Americans, who are in custody at an unknown location.

"There is no desire on the part of the Soviet government to hold the fishermen captives," Mr. Menshikov said, adding that the incident would be "solved quickly."

The U.S. Coast Guard first reported the incident on Saturday. A spokesman said the Frieda K., a 36-metre supply vessel for American fishing boats operating in the Bering Strait and the Arctic had been due at its home port of Nome last Wednesday on a run from Point Lay in North Alaska.

The State Department said the Soviet Union had only reported that the seamen had been detained and had not given details on the incident itself or the men's whereabouts.

"We won't know anything until we talk to the Americans," department Spokesman Joseph Reap